Arthur Briall

18 Bouverie St. Fleet St.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1018.] LONDON: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865. PRICE WITH SUPPLEMENT { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. STAMPED ..... 6d.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The ANNUAL BREAKFAST will be held at 165, ALDERSGATE-STREET, E.C., on TUESDAY MORNING, 9th May, 1865, at Six o'clock.

ROBT. HANBURY, Esq., M.P., will preside.

And addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, M.A., Incumbent of S. Augustine's, Highbury; Rev. Gervase Smith, of Highbury; Rev. Alex McAuslane, of Finsbury; and Benjamin Howard, Esq., M.D., delegate from the New York Young Men's Christian Association.

Tickets—Single, 2s.; Double, for Lady and Gentleman or Two Ladies, 3s. 6d.—may be obtained until Saturday, the 6th of May inclusive, of the Book Society, 19, Paternoster-row; Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row; Williams and Lloyd, 29, Moorgate-street; Dalton, Cockspur-street; and, until Noon of Monday, the 8th of May, at the Offices of the Association, 165, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

At the ANNUAL MEETING and HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of the above Institution, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair, the following was declared the result of the Poll:—

1. Harber, W. J.	2281	8. Duthie, D. W. ..	1117
2. Oakley, F. T.	528	9. Lewis, R. S.	379
3. Oliver, S.	1377	10. Bligh, J. E.	327
4. Jones, W. D.	1490	11. Telfer, W. J.	1797
5. Close, W. H.	1765	12. Hutchin, W. F. W.	1304
6. Merchant, F.	1318	13. Jones, A. F.	702
7. Jacob, S.	552	14. Poole, J. H.	589

The five successful candidates were W. J. Harber, S. Oliver, W. D. Jones, W. H. Close, and W. J. Telfer, who were declared duly elected.

JOSIAH VINEY, Hon. Sec.

Highgate, 27th April, 1865.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY and CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the POULTRY CHAPEL, on MONDAY EVENING, May 8th, 1865.

JOHN CHEETHAM, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair at Half-past Six o'clock.

The Meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, Cheltenham; Rev. Samuel Martin, Westminster; Rev. Dr. Edmonds, Highbury; Rev. T. W. Aveling, Kingsland; Rev. R. D. Wilson, Craven Chapel; and other gentlemen.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

An ANNIVERSARY SERMON will be Preached in the CAMDEN-ROAD CHAPEL (Rev. Francis Tucker's), on SUNDAY, 7th May, by the Rev. J. GUTHRIE, M.A., of Tolmer's-square Chapel.

Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the LEAGUE will be held in EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th May, at Seven o'clock.

337, Strand, W.C., 29th April, 1865.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9th, 1865, at the POULTRY CHAPEL.

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, Treasurer of the Society, will take the Chair at Half-past Six o'clock precisely.

The following Ministers are expected to address the Meeting—Rev. G. Smith, D.D., of Poplar; Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., of Manchester; Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., of Liverpool; Rev. Robt. Hamilton, of Brighton; Rev. James Spurgeon, sen., Cranbrook; and Rev. W. Rose, of Bristol.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

CANDIDATES for ADMISSION in SEPTEMBER, 1865, are reminded that their Applications and Testimonials should be sent in as early in the year as circumstances will allow. All necessary information may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, New College, Upper Finchley-road, London, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SOIREE usually held on the Second Saturday in May, is this year POSTPONED until TUESDAY, JUNE 27th, the day of the Annual General Meeting.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

BRITISH SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL among the JEWS.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, May 9th, at half-past Six.

The Right Hon. Lord CALTHORPE will preside.

The Revs. S. Martin, A. Saphir, F. Tucker, J. Harvard, Thos. Chambers, Esq., and other gentlemen, have kindly promised their assistance.

Tickets may be obtained at the office, 96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the LOWER ROOM, EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, May 11th.

R. N. FOWLER, Esq., will take the Chair at half-past Six o'clock precisely.

The meeting will be addressed by John Crossley, Esq.; Rev. B. Dale, M.A.; Rev. A. D. Herschell; M. de Faye, of Brussels; M. Bersier, of Paris; and M. Vernier, of Geneva.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SERVICES AT THE SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

MONDAY, MAY 8TH.

MORNING.—Seven o'clock.—PRAYER-MEETING at the MISSION-HOUSE, BLOMFIELD-STREET, specially to implore the Divine Blessing upon the several services of the Anniversary.

AFTERNOON.—A MEETING of DIRECTORS and DELEGATES will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, BLOMFIELD-STREET, at Three o'clock, to which the attendance of Directors, both Town and Country, is respectfully invited.

EVENING.—WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL.—The Rev. T. W. DAVIDS, of Colchester, will preach to the Juvenile Friends of the Society. Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 9TH.

EVENING.—GUILDFORD-STREET WELSH CHAPEL, SOUTHWARK.—Rev. WILLIAM EDWARDS, of Aberdare, will preach in the Welsh language. Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10TH.

MORNING.—SURREY CHAPEL.—SERMON by the Rev. W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D., of Edinburgh.

EVENING.—TABERNACLE.—SERMON by the Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, of the City-road Chapel.

Morning Service to commence at half past Ten, Evening at half past Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH.

MORNING.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, STRAND. Chair to be taken at Ten o'clock precisely, by the Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P., Treasurer of the Society.

EVENING.—The ANNUAL JUVENILE MEETING will be held at the POULTRY CHAPEL. Chair to be taken at Six o'clock, by the Rev. T. W. AVELING.

FRIDAY, MAY 12TH.

EVENING.—The Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered to Stated Communicants of Christian Churches who produce Tickets from their respective Ministers, at the following Places of Worship:—

Craven hill Chapel . . .	Rev. James Stratten to preside.
Wycliffe Chapel	Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, M.A. "
Craven Chapel	Rev. John Kelly "
Falcon-square Chapel . .	Rev. Dr. A. M. Brown "
Union Chapel, Islington .	Rev. Dr. A. Raleigh "
Kingsland Chapel . . .	Rev. C. Dukes, M.A. "
Hanover Chapel, Peckham	Rev. W. Cuthbertson "
Trevor Chapel, Brompton	Rev. James Parsons "
Lewisham High-rd. Chapel	Rev. Dr. J. Parker "
Park Chapel, Camden-town	Rev. Thomas Jones "
Hoxton Academy Chapel .	Rev. G. L. Herman "

Services to begin at Seven o'clock.

LORD'S-DAY, MAY 14TH.

Sermons will be preached, and Collections made, at various places of worship in London and its vicinity.

(See "Missionary Magazine" for May.)

Admission to Exeter Hall will be by Tickets, which may be obtained at the Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

A Collection in aid of the Funds of the Society will be made in connection with each Service.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, Secretary.

Mission House, Blomfield-street, May 2, 1865.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of LAMBETH.

GENTLEMEN,

The cordial invitation to become a Candidate for the representation of Lambeth given to me on Thursday last in a requisition signed by upwards of 2,000 electors, who pledge themselves to use their best exertions on my behalf, demands from me a further acknowledgment than could be conveyed in the few remarks with which I signified my acceptance of the invitation and expressed my attachment to the Liberal cause.

I feel myself honoured by so great a mark of confidence on the part of my neighbours and friends, and by the unsolicited offers of support I have received from all parts of the borough.

I have ever advocated the principle of Progressive Reform, being of opinion that the word "Finality" should never be found on the lips of a genuine and thorough Reformer, opposed as it is to the fundamental principle of Reform, which implies constant progress and improvement of all institutions so as to adapt them to the times in which we live and to meet the wants of the people.

The extension of the suffrage would, by widening the basis of representation, render the institutions of the country more secure, as the constitution itself would thus become more firmly established in the affections of the people.

I am of opinion that the skilled mechanic and industrious artisan would exercise the Franchise as wisely and as well as other classes of the community, possessing as they do—thanks to a free press—the means of acquiring sound views of government and of public affairs both at home and abroad.

Convinced of the importance of maintaining and extending the principles of Local Self government, as it is only by local institutions that the true principles of liberty can be cherished, I will oppose, as I always have done, all attempts at centralisation—experience having shown that increase of the central power is always effected at the expense of individual freedom.

Upon the subject of Church-rates I am happy in finding myself in accord with thoughtful men of all parties; attached members of the Church of England and those whose dissent from her communion are alike of opinion that their abolition is advisable, as it would tend to remove a cause of animosity and a fruitful source of bitterness and division.

Believing that my opinions on all the great questions of Social and Practical Reform are in accordance with those of the electors generally, I shall take an early opportunity of meeting you and expressing my views more fully.

You will, however, I am sure, concur with me in the necessity of a few days' delay, out of the respect which is due to the memory of your late long-tried and faithful representative Mr. Wm. Williams, whose friendship I possessed for twenty years, and the sad intelligence of whose decease has just reached me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

JAMES CLARKE LAWRENCE.

Pitfield Wharf, Lambeth, 29th April, 1865.

THE PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MANAGERS of the PASTORS' RETIRING FUND, will be held in the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, at Four o'clock precisely.

The MEMBERS, being Annual Subscribers of One Guinea and upwards, will Meet at Half-past Four.

ROBERT FERGUSON, Hon. Secretary.

Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, London, April 17th, 1865.

INCREASE of INCOME without interference with ordinary professional or business engagements.—GENTLEMEN of LIMITED MEANS whose habits or pursuits offer them opportunities of extended personal intercourse with others may LARGELY INCREASE their INCOMES by habitually bringing under the notice of their connections the claims of LIFE ASSURANCE (either as public or private agents), in connection with an established office, affording unusual recommendations to the notice of intending Assurers.

Address (by letter only), "Agency," care of Mr. Vickers, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—APARTMENTS FURNISHED. A Sitting room, with one, two, or three Bedrooms, in a respectable Farmhouse, within Ten Minutes' walk of the town.

Address, prepaid, L. M., 112, High-street.

WANTED, a LADY'S DAY-SCHOOL (or a good opening for one), in one of the Home Counties.

Address, confidentially, "Fides," at the Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COMPANION to a LADY, or HOUSEKEEPER in a small family. References given and required.

Address, S. L., Faringdon, Berks.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED immediately, a YOUNG LADY who thoroughly understands her business, for SHOW-ROOM or COUNTER.

Address, H. W. Parker, 5, Mercers'-row, Northampton.

VACANCY for APPRENTICE.—A VACANCY occurs in a good DRAPERY HOUSE for a respectable well-educated LAD. Premium required.

Address, H. D. Hatch, City House, Oxford.

DARTFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, DARTFORD, KENT.

Of the Rev. W. J. WILSON'S former Pupils, some are engaged in Mercantile Pursuits, others have gained Senior Scholarships in Law and Science, with the degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.B. in the Queen's University, and have entered the Ministry of the Established and Non-established Churches. One is Assistant-Judge in the Civil Service in India.

References to Revs. Dr. Angus, T. Pottenger, C. J. Middleditch, S. J. Davis, and W. Walters.

Terms, 22*l.* to 24*l.* per annum.

Prospectuses on application to the Principal.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

PRINCIPAL:—Mr. VERNEY.

This school is adapted to the requirements of the Sons of Respectable Tradesmen and others. The Premises are First-class, spacious, elevated, and healthy; the rooms are numerous and lofty; there is an excellent well-ventilated school-room and class-rooms; a large playground, lawn, and gardens; with every other convenience.

The education is sound, practical, and commercial; with or without French, Piano, Surveying, &c.

Mr. VERNEY has for upwards of Twenty Years been actively engaged in the pleasing and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with numerous references.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

For Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas.
For Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas.

(Terms made inclusive, when preferred.)

Cranford Hall School is on the Bath-road, twelve miles from Hyde-park Corner, and near the Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, and West Drayton Stations, at either of which Mr. Verney's conveyance meets Parents and Pupils.

An APPRENTICE WANTED on Easy Terms.

1, PARAGON, BLACKHEATH, S.E.

THE Misses HADLEY beg to announce that they continue to RECEIVE FIFTEEN YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION.

They are assisted by Masters of long standing, and by a Resident Foreign Governess; but as they carry on the work of General Instruction themselves, each Pupil is under their own immediate and constant superintendence.

While attending to the Moral and Intellectual Culture of those committed to their care, the Misses Hadley endeavour at the same time to secure, by all possible means, the Health and Comfort of their Young Friends, and their efforts in these respects are greatly facilitated by the healthiness of Blackheath and the commodiousness of their Residence.

Reference is kindly permitted to W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., Avenue-road, Regent's-park; Rev. J. Brazley, Blackheath; Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A., Lee, Kent; Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A.M., Kilburn; Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., Bishops Stortford; Rev. W. H. Dyer, Bath.

THE Rev. RICHARD PERKINS, PEACHFIELD, GREAT MALVERN, Receives a LIMITED NUMBER of GENTLEMEN'S SONS to BOARD and EDUCATE. Terms, &c., on application.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION place the SONS of MINISTERS whom they receive in

THE REV. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL,

where the Sons of Laymen are also Educated.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. Davies, Smethwick.

☞ Information about other pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

*** *More than Twenty of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examinations.*

EDUCATIONAL HOME for YOUNG LADIES—MALVERN.

The Principal of a very select establishment, delightfully situate in a most pleasant and healthy part of Worcestershire, desires to receive TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES on very moderate terms. The pupils receive a very superior education, combined with all the comforts of a home.

For prospectus and full information apply to the Superintendent, Clerical and Scholastic Agency Offices, 78, Borough-road, London, S.E.

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

Situation elevated and healthy, near the Railway Station.

Education, Commercial and Classical, adapted to the Middle-Class Examinations.

A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

SCHOLASTIC and PROFESSIONAL OFFICES.

78, BOROUGH-ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

The nobility, clergy, gentry, heads of families, and principals of schools, are respectfully informed that they can always be provided, free of charge, and at a few hours' notice, with Tutors, Secretaries, Governesses, Companions, and Lady Housekeepers. Undeniable references required before placing names upon the register, so that employers may accept an introduction from these offices as a guarantee of the respectability and good faith of the applicant. Advowsons and schools disposed of. Pupils introduced.

Mr. E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

Agent for the Windsor School Desks, to transform into Backed Seats and Tables. Specimen on view.

LONDON.—BERNARD'S PRIVATE HOTEL and BOARDING-HOUSE

is unsurpassed for Cleanliness, Comfort, and Economy.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

1, Granville-square, Wharton-street, King's-cross-road.

"I have been in the habit of travelling in England and America, but never felt more satisfied than I have done while staying at Mrs. Bernard's Hotel. It is quite a home."—Mr. E. B. Spence, Darlington.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL

37, QUEEN'S-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.

BED, from 1s. 6d.; PLAIN BREAKFAST or TEA, 1s.

The above house is well and centrally situated. There is a spacious Coffee-room overlooking the Square; it is within five minutes' walk of Holborn, and near the Inns of Court, British Museum, St. Paul's, &c.; and admirably suited for Parties, either on pleasure or business.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

This Institution is still the only Hospital in the metropolis specially set apart for the Reception of Sick Children. It is not endowed, but wholly dependent on voluntary support. The Committee very earnestly solicit CONTRIBUTIONS.

Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; and Messrs. Herries.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

February, 1865.

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND—HOW TO GET THERE.

The ALBERTLAND ASSOCIATION having arranged for a large party to sail in the magnificent Clipper KING OF ITALY, A 1, 2,700 tons burthen, on the 24th of May next, early application should be made to Samuel Brame, Manager, 3, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.; or by letter to 73, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS,

WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE,

BY USING

The Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets,

4d. and 6d. Each. Manufactured by

J. C. and J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

CONSUMPTION.—DR. CHURCHILL'S

Successful Treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, Chronic Coughs, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., by Hypophosphites, prepared by H. H. Swann, of Paris.

Full Prospectuses, Testimonials, and Medicines, of DINNEFORD and Co., Chemists, 172, New Bond-street, W., Wholesale and Retail Agents.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK, THE BULL'S HEAD,

On each *Package.*

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

For "*Purity and Excellence of Quality.*"

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

SPECIAL FUND OF £25,000.

At the SEVENTH TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE of the Society, held at FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, MAY 2nd and 3rd, 1865, it was resolved that, for the purpose of largely extending the Society's operations during the next five years, a Special Fund of at least 25,000*l.* be raised,—the contributions being spread over five years, at the pleasure of the contributors.

The following promises towards the Fund have been received, and the Executive Committee earnestly request the receipt of additional names:—

	£	s.	d.
MANCHESTER.			
Mr George Hadfield, M.P.	500	0	0
Mr Jas Sidebottom	500	0	0
Mr Joseph Leese	500	0	0
Mr R Johnson	500	0	0
Mr T B Potter, M.P.	500	0	0
Mr R Rumney	125	0	0
Mr Henry Lee	250	0	0
Mr Joseph Thompson	100	0	0
Mr Joseph Spencer	150	0	0
Mr S Dewhurst	100	0	0
Mr A Howarth	100	0	0
Mr Benj Whitworth	100	0	0
Alderman Pochin	100	0	0
Mr S Hodgkinson	25	0	0
Mr W E Hodgkinson	25	0	0
Mr Thomas Cawn	25	0	0
Mr John Cawn	25	0	0
Mr J Boyd	25	0	0
Rev Dr McKerrow	25	0	0
Mr Samuel Watts	25	0	0
Mr J Shorrock	25	0	0
Mr Thos Roberts	100	0	0
Sir E Armitage and Sons	250	0	0
Mr Peter Spence	50	0	0
Mr J B McKerrow	15	0	0
LONDON.			
Mr Samuel Morley	500	0	0
Mr Wm Edwards	500	0	0
A Friend (per do.)	500	0	0
Mr H R Ellington	100	0	0
Mr F J Sargood	100	0	0
Mr Stafford Allen	100	0	0
Mr Thomas Box	50	0	0
Mr John Rains	52	10	0
Mr E Miall	50	0	0
Mr Wm Green	25	0	0
Mr C H Elt	25	0	0
Mr M. Medwin	25	0	0
Mr Benjamin Colls	25	0	0
Mr F Tuckett	25	0	0
Mr James Bell	25	0	0
Mr Joseph Wontner	10	0	0
Rev A Hannay	5	0	0
Mr T P Dexter	5	5	0
Mr J F Bontems	10	0	0
Rev A Good	25	0	0
Mr John Allen	50	0	0
Mr George Offor	20	0	0
Mr Edward Stow	10	0	0
Mr A Miall	10	0	0
Mr James Adeney	10	10	0
Mr John Edwards	10	0	0
Mr Robert Waters	5	0	0
Mr A T Bowser	10	10	0
Mr John Howard	20	0	0
Mr Bonser	20	0	0
Mr John Clapham	10	0	0
Mr D W Nell	5	0	0
Mr Wm Carpenter	10	0	0
Mr Wm Price	20	0	0
Mr H J Preston	10	0	0
Rev J Pillans	10	10	0
Mr Joseph Cooper	5	0	0
Mr S H Harris	25	0	0
Mr A Anderson	52	10	0
Mr J B Langley	10	0	0
Mr T Stephing	10	10	0
Mr J. Coumbs	10	10	0
Mr T B Alder	5	5	0
Mr Joseph Rowntree	5	0	0
Mr J Templeton	10	10	0
Mr A Vernon	10	10	0
Mr T P Dexter	10	10	0
Mr J M Hare	5	0	0
BRADFORD.			
Mr Titus Salt	500	0	0
Messrs Kell	250	0	0
Mr M Illingworth	250	0	0
Messrs A H Illingworth	250	0	0
Mr Joseph Craven	150	0	0
Mr W E Glyde	50	0	0
Messrs Holden	250	0	0
Mr Benjamin Harrison	100	0	0
Ald Law	50	0	0
Mr Sutcliffe	25	0	0
Mr W Stead	22	0	0
Messrs W and J Whithead	50	0	0
Mr Jno Cook	20	0	0
BRISTOL.			
Mr E S Robinson	150	0	0
Mr W Somerville	150	0	0
Mr Richard Ash	70	0	0
Rev W J Cross	50	0	0
Mr Herbert Thomas	25	0	0
Mr J H Leonard	25	0	0
Mr G H Leonard	85	0	0
Mr D H Walsh	25	0	0
Mr J F Norris	100	0	0
Mr W Hicks	5	0	0
Mr H Humphries	10	0	0
Mr Jno Bourne	10	0	0
Messrs Christopher Thomas and Bros	25	0	0
Mr Pethick	25	0	0
Messrs Derham Bros	25	0	0
Mr H O Wills	100	0	0
Mr W D Wills	100	0	0
PLYMOUTH.			
Rev George Cole	5	0	0
Mr Peter Adams	25	0	0
Mr T B Tylth	25	0	0
Mr W Hicks	25	0	0
A Friend	25	0	0
Rev C B Symes	5	0	0
Rev T C Page	5	0	0
Mr J Greenway	5	5	0
Mr Charles Watt	10	0	0
Mr W H Tuckett	10	0	0
Dr Prance	10	0	0
Dr Pearse	5	5	0
Mr John Kitts	7	12	6
Mr John Windeatt	10	0	0
Mr C A Windeatt	5	0	0
Rev Chas Wilson	5	0	0
Mr W J Holmden	5	0	0
Mr J W M H	5	0	0
Mr G D Radford	10	0	0
Mr John Ambrose	5	0	0
Mr Wm Slideton	5	0	0
HALIFAX.			
Messrs Crossley and Sons	500	0	0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.			
Hugh Mason, Esq.	250	0	0
WAKEFIELD.			
W H Lee, Esq	50	0	0
Mr R W Boarer, Folkestone	10	0	0
Mr C Robertson, Glasgow	100	0	0
Mr S Courtauld, Braintree	50	0	0
Mr J M Courtauld, ditto	25	0	0
Mr J J Colman, Norwich	250	0	0
Mr Wm Hall, Portslade	10	0	0
Mr John Dryden and Friends, Budleigh Salterton	25	0	0
Alderman Grubb, Oxford	50	0	0
Mr James Boorne, Reading	10	0	0
Mr J Millsom, ditto	50	0	0
Mr Henry Angus, Newcastle-on-Tyne	25	0	0
Mr William Jull, Staplehurst	20	0	0
A Friend (per ditto)	5	0	0
Mr W J Etches, Derby	100	0	0
Mr M Devenish, Dorchester	10	0	0
Mr William Vernon, ditto	20	0	0
Mr J H Conway, Abergavenny	10	0	0
Mr William Conway, Pontypool	10	0	0
Mr Thomas Barnes, M.P., Farnworth	100	0	0
Mr Potto Brown, Houghton, Huntingdonshire	50	0	0
Mr R S Ashton, Over Darwen	150	0	0
Mr J Nicholson, Leek	25	0	0
Mr John Brough, ditto	25	0	0
Mr Josh Brough	25	0	0
Mr. B. Nixon, ditto	15	0	0
Mr J J Ritchie, ditto	5	0	0
Mr Eben West, Caversham, near Reading	5	0	0
Mr T Coote, Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire	25	0	0
Mr Wm Newman, Louth	10	0	0
Mr Bantock, Wolverhampton	50	0	0
Mr Henry Pidduck, Hanley	5	0	0
Mr Andrew Common, Sunderland	20	0	0
Mr Wm Thackrey, ditto	20	0	0
Mr John Candlish, ditto	20	0	0
Mr John Perry, Northampton	5	0	0
Mr Parker Gray, ditto	5	0	0
Rev E T Prust, ditto	50	0	0
Mr J H Sully, Bridgewater	5	0	0
Mr J Noble, Brighton	10	0	0
Mr James Norton, Greenock	50	0	0
Mr Wm Rowntree, Scarborough	5	0	0
Mr Joseph Firth, Highflatts, Huddersfield	30	0	0
A Lady, Ipswich	5	0	0
Mr J Craven, Birkenhead	10	0	0
Mr Chas E Darby, Wrexham	25	0	0
Messrs J and D Paton, Alloa, N B	21	0	0
Mr D Morton, Perth	21	0	0
Mr J P Spencer, Oakhill, Somerset	50	0	0
Mr J Bradley, Nottingham	40	0	0
Mr S Fox, ditto	10	0	0
Mr J Turner, ditto	20	0	0
Mr Jos Slater, Over, Cheshire	10	10	0
Mr Thos D Briggs, Horncastle	5	0	0
Mr J S Stockburn, Kettering	10	0	0
Mr Jno Wallace, do	10	0	0
Rev Wm Griffith, Derby	5	5	0
Mr R Wilkinson, Totteridge	10	10	0
Mr Edward Smith, Sheffield	50	0	0
Mr C W Prentice, Stowmarket	10	0	0
Mr H W Earp, Melbourne	20	0	0
Rev T Brooks, Wallingford	5	0	0
Mr O Prentice, Ipswich	5	0	0
Mr Jas L Edwards, Rochester	5	5	0
Rev H S Robjohns, Newcastle-on-Tyne	5	0	0
Mr E A Briggs, Daventry	5	0	0
Mr G C Catterall, Wakefield	5	0	0
Rev J F Stevenson, Reading	5	0	0
Mr Charles Jones, Boeking	5	0	0
Mr James Beaton, Hull	5	0	0
Mr Joseph Nunneley, Market Harboro'	20	0	0
Mr Thomas Barry, Chilton	5	0	0
DEVONPORT.			
Mr Charles Millar	5	0	0
TORQUAY.			
Mr G Edmondstone	5	0	0
EXETER.			
Mr Wm Huxtable	5	0	0
Mr J W Petherick	5	0	0
Mr Jno Trehane	5	0	
CHIGWELL ROW (ESSEX).			
Mr Wm Nathan	21	0	0
EDINBURGH.			
Mr Thos Russell	25	0	0
Mr D McLaren	50	0	0

*** It is requested that intimation of any inaccuracies in the above list may be forwarded to the Secretary.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Treasurer.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London.

REDUCTION of FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to offer the following important advantages to Insurers:—

1st. The full benefit of the Reduction in Duty will be secured to all persons effecting Insurances with this Company from this date.

2nd. No charge made for Policy or Stamp, however small the Insurance.

3rd. Moderate Rates.

4th. Unquestionable Security.

5th. A continuance of the same promptitude and liberality in the Settlement of Losses which have ever characterised the Company.

The great increase of Insurances which will now be effected gives most favourable opportunities for Gentlemen of undoubted position and influence to obtain Agencies for the ROYAL. Applications should, however, be made immediately.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Lombard-street, E.C., May 1, 1865.

Applications for LOCAL and DISTRICT AGENCIES invited

BY THE

NATIONAL UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—No. 335, STRAND, LONDON.

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:—

1.—Policies at the ordinary rates of premium become payable during the lifetime of the Assured.

2.—Indisputability after three years.

3.—The granting of greater facilities for the continuance and non-forfeiture of Policies.

Detailed Prospectuses and every information may be had on application to

HENRY SUTTON, Secretary.

N.B.—SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO MINISTERS.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices—1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 20 and 21, Poultry; 7, Cornhill; and Charing-cross, London.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY SINCE 1850.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1851	£54,305	£27,157	£502,824
1856	222,279	72,781	821,061
1861	360,130	135,974	1,311,905
1864	742,674	236,244	3,122,300

JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

Life Claims are payable in thirty days after they are admitted.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reduction of duty to 1s. 6d. per cent. The full and immediate benefit of the reduction will be given to the insured.

JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1018.] LONDON: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865. PRICE WITH SUPPLEMENT { UNSTAMPED.. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:
The Conference 241
Mr. Hadfield and Lord Derby 241
The Liberation Society 242
Postscript 350
LEADING ARTICLES:
Summary 350
Abraham Lincoln..... 350
The Financial Statement.. 351
Notes of the Session.... 351
The Assassination of President Lincoln 352
The Liberation Society 353
Religious Intelligence.... 354
Civil War in America.... 355
President Lincol's Successor 355
The Black Country 356
Parliamentary Division .. 356
LITERATURE:—
"A Mere Story" 357
Mr. Williamson on Social Health..... 357
Poetry 358
Births, Marriages, and Deaths 359
Bank of England 359
Markets 359
Advertisements 359
SUPPLEMENT:
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE:
The Free Churches of London and Christian Work 361
RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES:
The Baptist Missionary Society..... 362
Parliamentary Proceedings 365
Advertisements..... 360

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE CONFERENCE.

COMING of age is an event which, like most other events connected with human life, can be regarded only with very mixed emotions. If all has gone well with the young hope of the family up to the time of his majority, if there be hardy growth of body and healthy development of mind and character, and such other signs of promise as "give the world assurance of a man," the predominant feeling on the day of festal celebration must, of course, be one of gratitude and gladness. But it is seldom, even under the most auspicious circumstances, that such a commemoration can take place without some tinge of a more pensive cast of thought stealing over the minds, especially of the other members of the circle. For to them some are missing who should have been there to share the general joy, and their eyes grow dim with tears even amid the fulness of their hearts' delight. And in any case a sense of the gravest responsibilities of life that are coming, on the attainment of full age, must serve in all thoughtful minds to temper those ebullitions of hilarity and triumph so natural on such an occasion.

It was, no doubt, with some mixture of feeling of this kind that the friends of the Liberation Society met this week to celebrate its twenty-first birthday. It was impossible to look on the goodly gathering that filled Freemasons' Hall without a glow of exultation and thankfulness. The child over whose cradle so many anxious hopes were cherished, and it must be added, so many gloomy omens were uttered, had indeed grown into a most stalwart and robust manhood. The assembly that met on Tuesday morning was emphatically an assembly of *men*. We do not say this because it was composed exclusively of the male sex, but because the members of the Conference were, we believe, marked in a rare degree by the attributes of true masculine wisdom and energy. To a large extent they were picked men from that intelligent and religious middle class which constitutes the very sinew of English society. No one could scrutinise that collection of heads without seeing engraven on their front, deliberate thought, earnest feeling, high and resolute purpose. Of the seven hundred delegates who, in serried ranks, surrounded the chairman of the day, there was, probably, scarcely one who is not the centre of a considerable circle of social and political influence. If they were followed to their homes they would be found to be the most earnest workers for the true and good in every department of Christian activity—men who stand in the very vanguard of progress.

It is no wonder, therefore, while surveying that large muster of energetic spirits rallying around the old banner—while reviewing the considerable triumphs which the Society has already achieved—while marking the deep impression which its teaching has made on the mind of the age as evidenced by the clearer recognition of its power day by day on the part both of unbelieving friends and alarmed foes, and the manifold signs of the times which bear auspiciously on the progress of its principles—that the language of the successive speakers should have been largely that of congratulation in view of the past, and confidence in anticipation of the future. It would have betokened singular coolness or cowardice not to have been moved to something like enthusiasm in presence of such a scene.

But there was a sufficient infusion of other elements of feeling to save that enthusiasm from degenerating into mere boasting levity. For, in the first place, the meeting was overshadowed with the memories of the dead. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? How was it possible for those who had been present at the birth of the institution to look back across twenty-one years of its history without having the images of many venerated men, who have not been permitted to continue by reason of death, rising up and passing before them as in the magic mirror of Macbeth, not to blast their eyes but to bless them. For there is no truer test as to our conviction of the soundness and sacredness of a cause, than our being able, without even a momentary misgiving, to associate it with the idea of just men made perfect—of those who have passed from the shadows of time to the solemnities of eternity. That was assuredly the case at the recent Conference. The memory of those that are gone was felt to throw a consecrating halo around the cause.

Another sobering reflection was the magnitude of the work that yet remains to be accomplished. The partial successes of the past were not allowed for a moment to blind the eyes of those present to the formidable nature of the enterprise to which they have committed themselves. A few straggling outposts may have been taken. But the great citadel, guarded by its vast array of interests, prejudices, and passions, still stands frowning defiance upon those without. It is possible—we sometimes think it is probable—that by a happy conjunction of circumstances the end we desiderate may come to pass, far sooner than we anticipate. But wise men trust nothing to chance. The chapter of accidents, it has been truly said, is the Bible only of fools. It is our duty to gird our loins for a long and strenuous conflict, nor heed much though we were certain that the shout of victory should never greet our ears. We seek triumph not for ourselves but for the truth. Of this we may be calmly and confidently assured that, whether the present, visible result of our labours be great or small, we are, by every effort and sacrifice we make, helping on the inevitable consummation. We are sowing precious seed, which sooner or later shall fructify into glorious harvests—

> Such harvests as all earnest spirits
> Reap, haply not on earth, but reap no less,
> Because the sheaves are bound by hands not theirs.

Such, if we are not greatly mistaken, was the temper which pervaded the Conference—such the spirit in which its members will return to their respective spheres of action. Inspired by the retrospect of the past, animated by the example of those that are gone, undaunted by the extent and difficulty of the work yet to be done, and cherishing a profound conviction, which nothing can shake, that the battle is the Lord's, they are prepared, we believe, to stand firm and fast—a brave band of brothers faithful to each other, and to the truth of God, even to the end.

MR. HADFIELD AND LORD DERBY.

"THANK God for the House of Lords!" This was Lord Eldon's customary exclamation, and it may well be Mr. Hadfield's, if, as we know he does, he cares more for the *principle* embodied in his Bill than he does for the measure with which he is so honourably associated. How many times he has carried it through the House of Commons, we can scarcely remember. We believe that it is now seven times, and we know that it has been five times rejected by the House of Lords. Small as is the relief which would be granted by the Bill—the most infinitesimal concession to the claims of Nonconformists—it now has attained a pre-eminencesuch as has attended no other measure which has been introduced into the British Legislature. From the days of the Witenagemote to the present the Commons have not passed any Bill so many times as it has passed that of Mr. Hadfield. Five hundred years ago—say, in King John's days—the barons dare not have done what they do now. They would have given way; but Lord Derby is not Simon de Montfort, nor do any of his followers resemble those who signed the famous charter of Runnymede. They have contumaciously—we use the word advisedly—rejected this small measure, setting themselves in doing so against the public opinion of the nation. We leave them now to the *Times* newspaper and their own reflections, noticing, however, one circumstance, that, namely, of the Bishops' votes. It will be remarked that ten Bishops voted against this measure and one Bishop in its favour. The former list included a name which is very familiar to many "religious Dissenters," that of Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon. The single Episcopal supporter was Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, a friend of Archbishop Whately, and more than that. Some of us who are so old as to remember the controversies of a past age cannot fail to recollect Dr. Thirlwall's pamphlet, written thirty years ago, in favour of the admission of Dissenters to the National Universities on equal terms with those enjoyed by Churchmen. His vote on Monday night was in the same direction. Bishop Thirlwall is happily more than a Churchman,—the only Bishop probably, on the bench who is. We half regret that the Conference of the Liberation Society yesterday did not pass him a special vote of thanks, which would have been not less than his due. Meantime, its answer to Lord Derby's speech—a speech worthy only of the smallest member of the once great Conservative party—is contained in the response to the application for a special fund of 25,000*l.*, which, yesterday morning, reached beyond 12,500*l.* It may be years before the Qualification for Offices Bill is carried, but the longer it or any similar measure is in suspense, the greater will be the feeling in favour of the principle of which these measures are only an expression. *We* can wait if the Church can wait. *We* get no ignominy in asking whatever the Church may get. We get no rebuke even in being refused, for from one end of the kingdom to the other, the only commentary on the action of the House of Lords has been one as humiliating to the Church, as it is complimentary to the growing power of the Nonconformist bodies. We have now done what Englishmen, in all the history of England, never before have done,—appealed seven times to the Legislature for redress, and five times been refused by one branch of it only. The consequences are now not with us,—excepting that this one thing we have to do—to bring the voice of public opinion to bear upon both branches of the Legislature, which, whether they choose or no, shall compel them to recognise us as men of equal rights, strength, and determination to any of the party that Lord Derby can command. We are not men to be browbeaten by even a scion of the House of Stanley. We can snap our fingers at

even Lord Derby's speeches. All that we have to do is to *go on* with increased strength, determination, and faith, and assured of this, that, come what may, righteousness will prosper, and the God of Righteousness prevail.

THE SEVENTH TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

The Seventh Triennial Conference of the above Society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday this week at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London. The attendance of delegates from all parts of the country was very large. There were nearly 700 present, who entirely filled the hall. Such an attendance has not been known since the formation of the Society twenty-one years ago, and the enthusiasm and unanimity which marked the proceedings of the present Conference were never surpassed. On Tuesday the Conference sat morning and evening, and during the interval between the sittings they partook of a cold collation in St. Martin's Hall, which large area was entirely filled by the delegates. On Wednesday there was a lengthened day sitting, and it is remarkable that the attendance of delegates was well sustained to the close. The proceedings were wound up last night by an enthusiastic public meeting at the Hanover-square Rooms.

At the opening of the Conference on Tuesday, the chair was occupied in the first instance by William Edwards, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society. The first business was the nomination of a Committee to arrange the order of business. This Committee, the chairman of which was Mr. Angus, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, then retired. In the meantime,

Mr. EDWARDS begged on behalf of the Executive Committee to give a cordial welcome to the numerous assemblage of delegates which he saw before him. Many events had transpired during the last three years which had required earnest consideration. Events were continually happening which changed the phase of political questions, and which received the constant and careful attention of the Executive. He acknowledged with gratitude the cheerful co-operation of the Council and of the Society's friends and auxiliaries throughout the provinces. The present important Conference, celebrating the completion of the Society's twenty-first year, was worthy of the Conference of 1844, when the Society was formed. He was sure that the members of the Conference would go to their labour with a due feeling of responsibility, and that the result of that large gathering would be a real stimulus and encouragement to the Committee. The cause had now assumed a position of great public magnitude, calling for the exercise of the utmost determination, energy, and prudence, and he hoped that all their future proceedings would be characterised by the wisdom which had guided their course in the past. (Cheers.)

The Business Committee then presented their report, nominating Mr. Edward Miall chairman of the first sitting; Mr. Henry Lee, of Manchester, chairman of the second sitting; and Dr. Acworth, of Scarborough, the only surviving of the six chairmen who presided at the consecutive sittings of the first Conference in 1844, president of the third sitting. Mr. J. Middleton Hare, Mr. Carvell Williams, and the Rev. Mr. Squier, of Preston, were nominated as secretaries of the Conference.

This report was unanimously adopted, and in accordance therewith, Edward Miall, Esq., amidst the acclamations of the assembly, took possession of the president's seat.

The CHAIRMAN then delivered the following address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONFERENCE,

The circumstances under which we assemble to-day call for devoutest thankfulness to God—from many of us on personal grounds—from all of us in relation to the Society, whose objects we have met to promote. Twenty-one years have glided away since not a few of those who are now present attended at the memorable three days' Conference in 1844, at which the British Anti-State-Church Association was constituted, and, doubtless, the solemn deliberations, the anxieties, the hopes, the prayers, with which that event was connected will be fresh in their recollection this morning, and give a touch of sacredness to the occasion. Time and the favour of the Most High have consecrated the enterprise to which they then offered their first pledges of service. Those pledges they will now renew, perhaps with the deeper solemnity, not only because that which was then in its infancy has grown up to manhood, but also because many who shared with them the responsibility and honour of assisting at the birth of this Society, have since entered into their rest. Gentlemen, before proceeding to the business that lies before you, it will, I am sure, be most in accordance with your feelings to pause a moment, and commune with the dead. At the Conference of 1844, six gentlemen successively occupied the chair, of whom one only, our venerable, constant, invaluable friend, Dr. Ackworth, survives. We miss the beaming countenance of John Burnet, who presided over the first sitting, and whose kindly and playful humour, robust intellect, unswerving allegiance to truth, unpremeditated eloquence, and broad catholicity, have made his memory fragrant to the Free Churches of the United Kingdom. Dr. Andrew Marshall, of Kirkintilloch, whose name is inseparably associated with the origin of the voluntary movement in Scotland; the large-hearted, sober-minded, able and pious Dr. Young, of Perth, who also had taken prominent part in the same controversy; John Dunlop, of Brochloch, whom Edinburgh yet remembers with affectionate regard; and the genial, cultivated, much-loving and much-loved Dr. Cox, of Hackney, filled in turn the chair on that occasion; and of all of them it may be said, "they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." Of those who took part in the proceedings of that Conference we have lost several to whom while living we looked up with respect and confidence; and upon whom, being dead, we look back with emotions akin to veneration. Dr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow, was not indeed personally present, but he forwarded for the instruction of the Conference the first of the papers read before it. Dr. John Pye Smith, of Homerton, addressed the assembly. Dr. Adam Thomson was with us, in the full vigour of his masculine intellect; as were also Dr. Ritchie, whose sturdy common sense was twined with sportive pleasantry, Dr. Hutton, who, gentle as a child, stood by his convictions with the firmness of a rock; and the Rev. Robert Eckett, President of the Association of Methodists. But there were many, besides ministers of the Gospel, upon whose tombs our mourning affection will fondly place its *immortelles*. Joseph Sturge, the most unselfish and the truest philanthropist of his time; Sharman Crawford, the upright and courageous politician; John Childs, honest, faithful, and energetic in all he undertook; Edward Swaine, Apsley Pellatt, James Richardson, of Leeds, and Josiah Conder; and last, but not least, Robert Norris, of Bristol, calm and genial in spirit, and bold as a lion in his loyal service to truth. Besides these, although not present at the Conference, yet holding a seat in the first Executive Committee, we proudly recall the names of Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, Dr. Payne, of Exeter, Mr. George Offor, of Hackney, and Mr. John Maximilian Webb, of Streatham. The thought of our departed friends will, no doubt, deepen our sense of responsibility in carrying forward that enterprise in the origination of which they so largely shared, and we shall feel as if their spirits were present with us on this occasion. Gentlemen, the spoils which death has gathered from that assembly have been ample and rich; but, thank God, at no time during the career of the Society have there been wanting good men and true, ready to step forward and be "baptized for the dead." If the cause we have at heart be, as we unhesitatingly believe it be, representative of the will, and sanctioned by the approval, of the Divine Head of the Church, its progress will not be ultimately retarded by the disappearance from the stage, one by one, of the most valued of its earthly friends. Hitherto it has lived, it has grown, it has advanced with unfaltering steps, notwithstanding all the personal changes which have occurred in connexion with its history. We can rejoice in the belief that the vital truth it embodies will more than repair its own waste, and that whosoever may be taken, whosoever left, the goal towards which that truth is tending will be surely reached. It will, perhaps, be naturally expected of me, as Chairman of the first sitting of the present Conference, that I should preface your proceedings with a brief retrospect of the Society's course during the period of its minority. I shall endeavour to meet that expectation so far as it can be done within the half hour to which it is my desire to restrict this address, not, indeed, by sketching a continuous narrative (which the time at my command will not permit) but by presenting a comprehensive view of the progress it has made, the work it has done, and the position in which it stands at the present moment. It is worth noticing, as illustrating the constructive ability and sagacity of the first Conference, that the framework of the Society's *constitution*, which it then put together, remains substantially the same to this day. The modifications subsequently effected in it have been quite secondary and extremely slight. It has fairly answered the end for which it was devised. It has secured unity of movement without cramping the expansiveness of its own motive power. It is as thoroughly adapted to the conditions of the present time, as it was to those which marked its origin. Of course considerable alterations have been made from time to time in the details of organisation carried out under its rule and sanction—alterations suggested by experience, and sometimes rendered necessary by the change of circumstances, or by the cropping up of new wants. But none of the methods deemed suitable for organising the constituent elements of the Society, or of so combining them as to obtain the largest amount of available moral force with the least waste of exertion, time, and money, have been found incompatible with the broad features of the constitution itself. In one respect only is there any striking difference between the Society of 1844 and that of 1865—and that is in its *name*. The Conference which met in November, 1853, substituted for the title of "The British Anti-State-Church Association," that of "The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control." It cannot perhaps be alleged with truth that the change was uncalled for or injudicious. It certainly did no harm—I will not affirm that it did much good—but, unquestionably, it is its later designation, or rather the abbreviated form of it, "The Liberation Society," that has won for itself a conspicuous place in the history of the country. There is another matter upon which *I* may without impropriety very cursorily touch. Throughout its career the Society has been signally favoured in the high character, zeal, and talent of its official staff, as having been a member of the Executive Committee from the very first, I deem myself competent to bear testimony on this point. It is impossible to estimate too highly the advantages which the Society derived during the first six years of its existence, from the solid judgment, wise counsels, courteous spirit, and unflagging devotion of its first Treasurer, Dr. Thomas Price, to whose statesmanlike ability must be largely ascribed its successful passage through its term of infancy—the term most crowded with perils for every new-born enterprise. When compelled by the state of his health, in 1850, to vacate his post, he was succeeded in the office by Mr. William Edwards, our present Treasurer. Gentlemen, so long as God spares his health, and we continue to receive his services, so long will the friends of the Society have reason to be sure that its heart be uncorrupt, sound, warm,—that nothing inconsistent with its object, its principles, or its duty, will find tolerance within the circle of his official knowledge and influence—and that in the amount of time he devotes to its affairs, and of personal sacrifices he cheerfully makes, in his methodical and untiring activity, and in his practical sagacity, tact, and experience, it possesses an ample guarantee that its work will be thoroughly done. Of our Secretary, I need not speak. Eighteen years of official administration have made his name and his worth familiar to you all. This only I will say respecting him, that if any man among us has fairly earned a title to witness and rejoice over the final realisation of the Society's objects, he has. He, too, has good reason to boast of the able, faithful, indefatigable band of officers at his back, all animated by the same spirit, and all rendering service for which no mere pecuniary stipend can be counted an equivalent. Let me include in this retrospect Mr. John Kingsley, who, for several years, eloquently expounded and enforced in all parts of the kingdom the truths which the Society aims at reducing to practice, and Dr. Foster, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, who was mainly instrumental in securing for our association the consideration and influence it enjoys in the House of Commons. I will bring these personal references to a close by stating that, throughout the entire period of the Society's existence, the members of the Executive Committee have worked together with unbroken harmony, often grappling with difficulties as they arose, not merely with unflinching moral courage, but often at no trifling personal self-sacrifice. I pass on to a summary of the results which have been obtained—and in doing so, I shall find it necessary to say a word or two, as well upon the general policy pursued, as upon the various and successive modes of action adopted. As to the first, I think I may with the utmost confidence affirm that the true and ultimate object of the Society has never, for a moment, been lost sight of. That has called forth from first to last the dominant motives by which every one of its Executive Committees has been animated—that has been the goal by which they have always sought to arrive by what appeared to them the nearest practicable route. I will not claim for them what their antagonists have again and again spontaneously conceded, that the course they have pursued has been characterised by a far-reaching forecast and sound practical wisdom. Whatever credit may be supposed to be fairly due to them, has been earned by much humbler qualities. They do not pretend to have originated a single, simple, comprehensive plan, by a strict adherence to which they hoped to carry their end, as by assault. But they have keenly and patiently watched opportunities, and eagerly seized them as they appeared. They have closely followed the leading of events. Every step they have taken has been suggested to them by an imperative necessity, an obvious want, or an apt and inviting occasion. Such progress as they have achieved has in reality been achieved under the guidance of Divine Providence. The only generalship of which they can boast is that of having availed themselves of every advantage which the nature of the ground presented, and of never retreating save with a view to a more successful advance. They have striven to adapt their movements to the actual state of things with which they have had to deal. Possibly, the effect might have been grander, if they had obeyed the impulse within them that cried out, "On to Richmond!" They have not done so. They meant all along to get to Richmond, but they discerned clearly enough that the obstacles to be surmounted were real and palpable, not imaginary. They spent upwards of six years in collecting, instructing, disciplining, and organising their own forces, and in creating and ascertaining that amount of moral preparedness which would warrant a serious encounter. Their first Parliamentary attempt was an extremely modest one, but it was one in which they were convinced they must succeed before they could go further. It was to get rid of the grant of about 2,000*l.* a-year which, under the misleading name of *Regium Donum*, was doled out by the State to poor Dissenting ministers in England and Wales. They did not originate the Parliamentary movement for the abolition of Church-rates—it fell into their hands, and they made what they could of it. They did not select for their attack the Clergy Reserves in Canada—but when the question was introduced by Lord John Russell, they exerted themselves to get it honestly and not delusively settled. They did not propose University Reform, but when it was proposed without any provision for the admission of Nonconformists, they forced upon the Government a clause to that effect, first in

the Oxford and afterwards in the Cambridge Bill. They did not moot the subject of new cemeteries, but they compelled Lord Palmerston, who did, to recognise to some considerable extent the rights of the Free Churches in the matter. And so of many other Parliamentary contests in which they have been engaged, which, in truth, could not have been avoided, even if it had been thought desirable that they should. Theoretically a plan might have been chalked out which would have taken no account of them. Practically, the plan must have been set aside by immediate and pressing exigencies. I repeat it, the general drift of the Society's policy has followed the course of events, and has been Providentially determined far rather than by the choice of the Committee. And what has been the result? Has the ultimate object of the Society been intercepted from public notice by these minor conflicts? Let any man who was present at the first Conference contrast the state of the public mind as it then showed itself with what it is now. Does any statesman worthy of the name misconceive or misdescribe the end at which we aim? Is either House of Legislature in ignorance or doubt as to the precise nature of our intentions? Are the bishops, the archdeacons, or the clergy generally, in the dark as to the object at which we are driving? Does not the newspaper press show as precise a knowledge of the gist of the controversy as we ourselves possess? Do we need now to inform public opinion as to what we do *not* contemplate as distinguished from what we *do*? Is our movement tending to narrow, sectarian, or false issues? Is not the issue towards which it is manifestly making progress, marvellous progress, broad, national, religious? To what is this owing? Not to the transcendent wisdom of those who have been entrusted with the guidance of the Society's affairs, but to the force of that irresistible current of events of which the Committee had sought to take advantage. They have acted all along on the principle that "to obey is better than sacrifice"—to do present duty, and to do it well, is likelier to lead to large results than to neglect it for the sake of trying what might appear to them and to others a bolder and more heroic line of policy. And I venture to think they have had their reward, and that a well-defined knowledge of their ultimate purpose has been more successfully diffused by their efforts in connection with practical measures, minor though they be, in which men take a lively interest, than they could have been by prematurely pushing into Parliamentary discussion their whole purpose in a form which, on account of its very remoteness, would hardly have engaged serious attention. No doubt the Society has had its own plans and has anxiously studied to weave passing circumstances into them rather than to let them be wholly governed by circumstances. It has not shrunk from taking the initiative when it could do so with reasonable hope of advantage. It never deluded itself by any expectation of easy or speedy triumphs. It never quailed in prospect of mere defeat. But it learned very early in its experience the importance of directing its efforts upon points towards which it would carry with it the sympathies and assistance of considerable classes of men outside its own ranks, and in the struggle to gain which it might illustrate new and striking phases of the great central truth with which it is charged to indoctrinate the country; and, considering the spiritual nature of that truth, the powerful traditional, political, and social interests and influences which are arrayed against it, the extremely inadequate conceptions of its importance prevailing in the minds of many really religious men, and, I may add, the comparative smallness of the means placed at the disposal of the Society, its success, I think, has been astonishing. Let me put before you a rapid summary of the changes both in laws, in policy, and in opinion, which have taken place during the term of the Society's existence, and when you have deducted all that in fairness should be deducted for the operation of extraneous impulses and agencies, I fancy you will agree with me that there is abundant cause for congratulation and encouragement. In the first place, then, I believe it may confidently be taken as a fact that the extension of the Church Establishment system to the colonies has been nipped in the bud. When the Society started, the statesmen of both the political parties in this country were systematically thrusting State pay, and of course to some extent State patronage and control, upon the religious organisations of the colonies proper. That has been put an end to—the mischief which has been done has in several instances been retrieved, in others minimised, and in all has lost the remotest chance of development. Its territorial area may now be regarded as restricted to the British Isles. How much is involved in that brief statement no words of mine could even approximately set forth. In the second place, I take it to have become the settled conviction of this nation that taxation for religious purposes is inexpedient and unjust, and especially the taxation of all denominations for the benefit of one. True, Church-rates are not yet abolished by statute, nor Easter-dues, nor the Annuity-tax, complete legislative triumph under this head having been confined to Ireland, where ministers' money has been done away with. But public opinion on this matter is not doubtful. The tap-root of this class of evils has been severed—the principle from which they drew their vitality is extinct—the life that is in them will soon be exhausted. In the third place, the right of all who do not conform to the State Church to an equal and unrestricted enjoyment of political and civil privileges, is in principle conceded. The admission of Jews to the House of Commons, the repeated sanction given by that House to Mr. Hadfield's Qualification for Offices Repeal Bill, the abolition of religious tests on taking certain academical decrees at Oxford and Cambridge, and on election to the professorial chairs in the Scotch universities, the insertion of a "conscience clause" in the Act regulating endowed grammar schools, the facilities secured to Dissenters, by the Public Cemeteries Act, to bury their dead with such rites and ministrations as they may prefer, are, if I may so say, tentative and imperfect, but not the less real, embodiments of that principle. The Queen's proclamation to the people of India has enshrined in national and authoritative language nearly the whole range, viewed on its secular side, of the politico-ecclesiastical truth for which our Society contends. Lastly, the full right of the people of this country to deal with its Ecclesiastical Establishments, and with that portion of the national property appropriated to their support, as they may hereafter judge to be expedient, is coming to be recognised by the statesmen of the future. Mr. Gladstone's remarkable speech on the Irish Church is only typical of the wonderful revolution of opinion and sentiment which is making way in the most highly-cultivated minds in the empire—and it seems by no means improbable that forth from Oxford University will come at no very distant date the final and decisive demand for that ecclesiastical freedom which it is the purpose and object of the Liberation Society to secure. These, surely, are great results, and they justify a confident belief that the course pursued by the Society has brought to bear upon public opinion an educational influence of the most successful kind. The work done has not been the less effectually done, because much of it has been done indirectly. Why are the public utterances of archbishops, the visitation charges of bishops, and the discourses of archdeacons, and other Church dignitaries, filled with denunciations of the Liberation Society? Why is the country covered with Church Defence Associations? Why are Conservative statesmen striving to make the question of the Church Establishment the nucleus of their party organisation and policy? Why are ecclesiastical matters so generally carried to the hustings? It did not use to be so. Less than fifteen years ago, the faintest allusion in either of the Houses of Parliament to the separation of Church and State provoked a smile of pity or derision. If the Society had neglected its proper work, would a Committee of the House of Lords have deemed it worth while to investigate its principles and purposes? And to what cause are we to attribute those cries of alarm which come from the mouths of Churchmen most directly antagonistic to us? Mr. Howels Davies, late Secretary to the Church Institution, says, "It was impossible for him to tell them the enormous power wielded by the Liberation Society. Its organisation was almost as perfect as organisation could be." Mr. Masheder, in his volume on Dissent and Democracy, repeats the idea. He says, "As at present conducted, the Association argues no contemptible gifts of patience, industry, dexterity, and heroism. The Liberation Society is never beaten. Checked it may be, but not as yet stopped. Its organisation, radiating through every corner of the kingdom, is, nevertheless, kept well in hand, and brought to bear upon any simple question with all the promptitude and precision of a veteran battalion." These facts and these impressions will be accepted as strong testimony that the Society is regarded by its opponents as doing well and wisely its great work. Without adopting them in their fullest extent we may yet rejoice that the organisation we set up twenty-one years ago is making its force felt in the assertion of its principles. And it is itself growing constantly in strength, both as to the number of its friends, and in the means placed at its command. Our main reliance, however, rests upon the Scriptural basis of the truths we advocate. Our faith leans upon Him who said, "My kingdom is not of this world." Not we, but He, has thus far prospered our undertaking. It is on this account that we are "never beaten." We can wait His time. We know it is coming. We see the signs of it all around us, in the Church as well as out of it. We owe Him thanks if He condescends to employ us in the noble enterprise of freeing His truth from the restraints thrown upon it by worldly wisdom. We ask no higher reward than His approbation. Let our names and our labours perish from the memories of men. We shall be more than content if by anything we can do or suffer we hasten the liberation of the Christian faith from State patronage and control. (Mr Miall resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.)

J. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., read the report of the Executive Committee, which we can give in a condensed form only.

"The duty imposed upon the Executive Committee in presenting a report to the present Conference is one which, while it is in the highest degree gratifying, cannot be discharged without some degree of embarrassment. To the arrival of this period in the Society's history they have looked forward with eager anticipation, and now that a seventh Triennial Conference has assembled, they are naturally prompted to give expression to the feelings of gladness which such an event is calculated to excite—to trace the gradual growth, not of an organisation merely, but of the principle of which it is an embodiment, and so to review the incidents of the twenty-one years which this day completes, as to find both a stimulus to fresh exertions, and lessons by means of which those exertions may be directed to a successful issue. They, however, feel it to be impossible to yield to such an impulse without exceeding the limits proper to a report, and without neglecting the practical business which demands the consideration of the delegates. It is also the less needful after an address of so retrospective a character, as that with which the proceedings of the Conference have been so fitly inaugurated by one of the Society's founders and most valued friends. That address, together with a paper on the present aspects of the struggle in which we are engaged—to be submitted at this evening's sitting—may be accepted as an adequate expression of the mind of the Committee in relation to this epoch in the Society's history; their report being, for the most part, confined to a narrative of events occurring during the years that have elapsed since the date of the last Triennial Conference.

It was prior to 1862 that the fears of the supporters of Church Establishments were aroused by the results of the agitation previously carried on by the Society, and that the Society and its leaders had become the subject of the bitterest invective. If during the last three years the language of denunciation has been less severe, it is probably because of its proved inutility, and also because of the spread of a conviction that the discussion of the great question which this Society has raised cannot be averted by angry clamour or personal abuse. There has, however, been no abatement of the political activity of those who deem it a reproach to the friends of voluntaryism that they exercise their political rights to secure the legislative recognition of their principles. Acting in close alliance with a party which has always resisted changes demanded in the interest of religious freedom, and aided by a Parliament animated by no zeal for reform, it was not surprising that they should have succeeded, during the last three years, in preventing the addition to the statute-book of any measure by which the cause of religious equality has been advanced. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that these have been years of barrenness in respect to occurrences in Parliament. On the contrary, there has been much in the Parliamentary history of the period to atone for the absence of actual legislation, much that is full of significance in its bearing on the inevitable struggles of the future.

The report proceeded to refer to the Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill, and Mr. Bouverie's and Mr. Dodson's Bill relative to Ecclesiastical tests at the Universities. With reference to this subject the Report stated that, "Looking to the strength which the English Establishment has derived from its exclusive possession of the honours and emoluments of the two Universities, and to the corresponding disadvantage to which Nonconformists have been exposed, there is probably no other field in which a rich harvest of results can so soon be reaped. The events which have occurred in connection with this measure, have furnished incontestible proof that the intellectual tendencies of the time are towards the destruction of those barriers to human progress which have been set up by the bigotry and selfishness of a past age, and which have sacrificed religion, intellect, and conscience on the altar of ecclesiastical monopoly."

The Irish Church question and the *Regium Donum* were then referred to. Of Church-rates the Report said:—

The evident growth of opinion in favour of dis-establishing the Church of England in Ireland, is another cheering circumstance connected with recent Parliamentary proceedings. The debates on the motions of Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Osborne in 1863 contributed to this result; while the impression made on the public mind has been deepened by the publication last year of the details of the Irish Census of 1861, which prove that now, as in years past, the National Church in Ireland includes within its pale only a fraction of the nation, and wastes national resources on ministers without flocks and churches without worshippers. These facts, together with the conviction that peace and prosperity cannot be enjoyed in Ireland as long as the country suffers from the incubus of a alien Church Establishment, have at length affected the minds of statesmen who have the courage to grapple with difficulties, as well as the candour to admit their existence. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the motion of Mr. Dillwyn on the 27th of March, indicates the approach of a time when liberal politicians will feel compelled to give proof of their liberality by delivering the Irish people from a yoke which, had it borne less patiently, would long since have been lifted from their necks. The Committee also rejoice to believe that the work of disestablishment will be hastened by a manifestation of national feeling in the shape of political action, which, if it be not only wise but persistent, will eventually overcome the resistance of those who avow that it is to prolong the existence of the English Establishment that they refuse to redress this greatest grievance of the Irish nation. In the session of 1864, as many as 78,427 persons petitioned Parliament for the abolition of the Irish Establishment, and the appropriation of its revenues to unsectarian purposes. These petitions have been renewed during the present session, and, in addition, the petitioners have created an organisation which, if it be worked with the same tenacity of purpose as has characterised the movements of English voluntaries, may be expected to exercise a decisive influence on the constitution of future Parliaments, and the action of future Cabinets. Already there are indications on this side the Channel, that there are Episcopalians too prudent to fight the battle of Establishments on Irish soil, and who believe that the English Church will be better able than it now is to act the part of a missionary church when it has ceased to be associated with injustice which irritates and injures those whom it professedly seeks to benefit. Nor will other influences be wanting to hasten the inevitable struggle. If the Committee are not misinformed, the Presbyterians of Ireland, who have hitherto been bribed into silence by a *Donum* gladly voted to them by the advocates of Establishments, are becoming conscious of the evils of a system which pauperises the ministry by drying the springs of Christian liberality among the people. It is true that a section of the Presbyterian ministers have lately exerted all the political influences they can command, to improve their stipends by obtaining an increase of the Parliamentary grant; but the firmness with which their request has been refused by the Government, has, it is believed, convinced the Presbyterian laity, if not the Presbyterian clergy, that, in lieu of these mendicant appeals, there should be manifested a spirit of self-helpfulness which would render them unnecessary.

At the Conference in 1861 the Committee had to report the defeat of the Church-rates Abolition Bill, by the Speaker's casting vote. In 1862 a contest equally severe resulted in its rejection by a majority of one; while in 1863 the measure was lost by ten votes. These successive defeats were attributable, not to any

loss of strength on the part of the supporters of the Bill, but to the increased activity of their opponents, and to their use of the party machinery which is not yet at the disposal of abolitionists. The Committee, however, deemed it useless to renew the conflict during the existence of a Parliament so equally divided on the subject.

"The attitude now assumed by the supporters of Church-rates, is one which should be carefully considered in deciding upon the course to be hereafter pursued by abolitionists. The mode in which Church-rates are at present levied, now finds no defenders. There are also but few Episcopalians who have not so far accepted the principle of Voluntaryism, as to be prepared to exempt Dissenters from the payment of the tax. Conservative candidates everywhere express willingness to assent to any measure which will meet the objections of its opponents without endangering the existence of the Establishment. While, however, the principle of a Church-rate is thus practically abandoned, the determination to levy rates wherever it is practicable, is in no degree abated. In parishes where the resistance offered is such as to make the work of collection difficult, it is deemed prudent to refrain from coercing unwilling ratepayers. But where objectors are few and feeble, the summons and the distress-warrant are employed with unsparing rigour. In addition there is an apparent intention to anticipate the ultimate abolition of Church-rates by borrowing large sums for the rebuilding or restoring of churches, and thereby imposing on ratepayers for years to come pecuniary obligations from which they cannot possibly be relieved. It is also too evident that should it eventually be decided—as recent judgments in the Courts of Law indicate that it will be decided—that rates may be levied in new parishes, the upholders of the exaction are not likely to refrain from attempts to avail themselves of the power they have accidentally acquired.

"Under such circumstances, the work which will devolve upon the Society's friends in connection with this particular object is not likely to be less arduous than it has been. They have not only to exert themselves to insure the election of a Parliament which will again, and if need be, again and again, pass an Abolition Bill. They have to multiply the number of parishes in which rates cannot be obtained without vigorous and persevering opposition, and they have to defeat attempts to revive rates where they have ceased to be levied, but where the process of parochial division may encourage the hope of reviving the abandoned impost. Such exertions will, however, scarcely be rewarded with an adequate degree of success unless without a determination to make this agitation an effectual means of leavening the public mind with sentiments favourable to the higher and broader purposes of this organisation. If the question of the union of the Church with the State is to be submitted for national discussion on ground so narrow, and so unfavourable for the advocates of that union, as the retention or the abolition of an exaction the very name of which has become odious, the members of this Association should be prepared to make the fullest use of the opportunity which the short-sighted policy of opponents as placed within their reach.

The steps taken by the Committee in connection with the approaching General Election were reported, the closing passage of this part of the Report being as follows:—

"The time is now rapidly approaching when the Society's friends will be called upon to decide, so far as their political power enables them to influence the decision, whether, in this next Parliament, the civil disabilities now associated with honest religious convictions shall be diminished in number, and whether the way shall be prepared for the candid consideration of those grave questions affecting the relations of religious communities to the State which it is felt must, sooner or later, force themselves on the attention of the Legislature. The time at which this Conference assembles is, therefore, singularly opportune; and, if, as the result of this great gathering of the representatives of those who are pledged to unceasing warfare with an evil principle, they are inspired with fresh energy to labour for its destruction, and are impressed with a deeper sense of their responsibility in the exercise of the rights with which the constitution has invested them, the coming general election will render still more memorable an already memorable occasion, and prove the harbinger of great achievements in years to come.

"Nor is it less the duty of those engaged in such a conflict to hold themselves prepared to meet temporary reverses, as well as to labour faithfully in the hope of success. The Committee do not conceal from themselves that their difficulties are likely for a time to keep pace with the activities of the supporters of the existing system, and will increase in exact proportion to the extent to which the controversy passes from the region of abstract speculation into that of practical statesmanship. They are, therefore, most desirous that whatever can be accomplished by means of enlarged pecuniary resources, perfect organisation, and a wise adaptation of means to ends and circumstances, should be kept steadily in view by the Society's supporters during the new period of work on which they are now entering. Thankful as the Committee are for all that has, in these respects, been already effected, they would measure uture performances by future exigencies, rather than by he tentative efforts of a period when they were but approaching the threshold of their work.

"The increasing number of the Society's subscribers, combined with the observance of a rigid economy, has enabled the Executive Committee continually to enlarge, as well as to improve, the character of their operations. At the Conference of 1859 they were enabled to report an increase in the subscription-list of 500*l.*; at that of 1862 they reported a further addition of 1,000*l.*, and at the close of another triennial period, there is again an improvement to the extent of above 700*l.* But even these figures cannot, it is submitted, be regarded as an adequate expression of the opinion in favour of the Society's views which undoubtedly exists, or as bearing in due proportion to the magnitude of the enterprise in which it is engaged. And if that conviction be shared in by the present Conference, the Committee confidently anticipate that there will be unanimity in the opinion that a fitting mode of signalising this, the twenty-first birthday of the institution, will be the adoption of such financial measures as will not only diminish the anxieties of its executive, but give proof of the unconquerable ardour of those who are engaged in this righteous cause.

"The Committee at the same time, would avoid attaching undue importance to pecuniary projects, in estimating the means and appliances rendered necessary by the altered aspect of the movement they have to conduct. Completeness of organisation, and accuracy of knowledge, and promptness of action, will become increasingly necessary as the movement advances towards what will prove the turning point of its future history. Hence it is the earnest wish of the Committee that the Society's Local Committees should everywhere be invigorated and multiplied—that in the absence of such organisation, the services of zealous and intelligent correspondents should always be available, and that both Committees and Correspondents should be kept abreast of the rapidly moving current of ecclesiastical events, and be induced to find in local action means of instructing and guiding the minds of their fellow-countrymen. In looking to the future, their hope is, that not only will many new adherents flock to their standard, but that those who have become well-disciplined combatants will act together as a well-compacted host. Each part of the United Kingdom—Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as England, has its special work, requiring the employment of local energies to supplement the best efforts of a central body. The Executive Committee will be prepared to use the printing press on a greatly extended scale—to inculcate their principles by the increased use of the platform, and by means of increased personal agency—to afford more practical aid to those who are manfully struggling to maintain their principles in their own localities, and to seize upon every new opportunity for influencing public opinion in favour of the Society's objects. Such labours will, however, avail but little without the earnest and steady co-operation of the great body of the Society's supporters, and for that co-operation the Committee look with a confidence justified by past experience, and confirmed by the favourable omens of the present hour."

The present position of the movement was next adverted to and the Report closed thus:—

"These are some of the encouragements which may well animate us with new zeal on behalf of the great purpose which first united, and which still binds together, the members of this Association. And of that purpose itself, the words which rang in the ears of the assembled delegates in the closing hour of the Conference of 1844, may fitly be repeated to-day:—'It is a purpose, the vastness of which, when looked at apart from that blessing which ever attends the devout exertions of faithful men, might well appal us; but the very solemnity of which, while we go forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts, is suited to inspire. It is an end towards which the eyes of thousands have been strained, along the vista of slowly gliding centuries. It is a day for the arrival of which the cries of souls from beneath the altar have unceasingly pierced the skies, and for which thousands of prayers, which have gone forth out of unfeigned lips, are recorded in heaven. Profoundly impressed with the unspeakable obligations we owe to the great Redeemer of mankind; penetrated with a sense of the responsibility under which we lie to society and to the world; smitten with self-reproach at our past forgetfulness and neglect; and realising in mental vision the vast result which will accrue from the accomplishment of our design; let us lay aside all pusillanimous scruples—all sloth, mistrust, and delay; let us give ourselves as a united band to this sublime and Divine attempt; and may God Almighty endow us with manifold wisdom, and teach our hands to war and our fingers to fight!'"

The Treasurer's account, which was also read, showed an income from donations and subscriptions of 4,554*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* during the past year, to which must be added a small sum from the sale of printed productions, and the balance remaining over from the year preceding, making a total of 4,850*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The other side showed a balance in hand of about 131*l.*

The Rev. G. W. CONDER, of Manchester, moved the following resolution:—

That this Conference, in receiving and adopting the seventh Triennial Report of the Executive Committee, reviews with the deepest thankfulness the operations of the Society during the past twenty-one years. That it rejoices at the singleness of purpose and the unflagging energy with which they have been conducted, as well as at the rapid growth of public opinion in favour of the Society's principles, and the extent to which they have been recognised in the proceedings of the Legislature. That, while having to mourn the loss of many of the originators and earliest friends of the Society, the Conference is cheered by the record of a continuous increase in the number of its supporters, in the amount of its pecuniary resources, and in its power to prosecute the work with which, at its formation, it was entrusted. That, stimulated by the recollections of the past, the members of this Conference pledge themselves afresh to labour for the accomplishment of the Society's objects; the realisation of which will, as they believe, advance the interests of religion, and promote the happiness of the nation.

He said: I have only to regret, in standing up to move this resolution, that the secretary did not inform me previously to my coming into this room that such a duty would be required of me. I think, however, I understand his course in this respect; knowing how much business was to be done he was afraid if he made that intimation that some of us would perhaps have come with rather too long a preparation. It must therefore be only a very few observations with which I will accompany the moving of this resolution. And yet I am sure you will sympathise with the feelings of any speaker to-day who may feel unwilling merely to put his name at the end of a resolution, at least any one who had the happiness as I had of being connected with this Society from the first. I recollect this day twenty-one years ago exceedingly well. Though then only a student, perhaps hot-brained, or at all events hot-hearted, with a spice of radicalism which belongs, I think, to all young and healthy natures, I came to the meeting for the formation of a society for the separation of Church and State, and was at once heart and soul with it. And I do unfeignedly and reverently thank God that I have lived to maintain that connection unbroken for a single moment for these twenty-one years, and to see the sight and hear the things which I see and hear to-day. (Cheers.) It is a matter of unfeigned pleasure to move this resolution, Sir, under your presidency. I know of no man who has such a right to sit in that position this morning as you. (Loud cheers.) If the heart and mind of a certain portion of Nonconformity twenty-one years ago were the mother of this Society, you, I believe, will have the honour in all years to come of being rightly accounted its father; and we can all sympathise with the delight with which you must witness this grand assembly this morning. It is impossible for those of us who were identified with the commencement of this Society, not to recall the circumstances connected with its origin. When the little stranger was announced to the world, the news was received with a contemptuous silence in all the high places of the land, and with a very doubtful sort of pleasure indeed even in those places where its existence might, at least, have been welcomed. I remember very well the tone of conversation to which it gave rise in various Nonconformist circles, and the character and quality of the articles which appeared in our own religious journals concerning it. I remember how it is said on all hands, who are you? with a kind of pooh-pooh expression and spirit; as if, though the thing were right to be done and easy to be accomplished, the men who had undertaken it were not the right men—had not stepped off the high seats of power, and had not come with big names; though I think that the record of names which our chairman embodied in that beautiful reference to our sainted dead will tell our friends that even in the beginning we did not lack in that kind of weight which is an augury of success. But we were not discouraged. We remember how others said in tones of haughty scorn, Nonsense, the the thing is an impossibility. The Church Established is too deeply rooted in the sympathies of Englishmen, and too interwoven with all the past history of England, for you ever to overturn it. In the progress of centuries it may die, but to overturn it is impossible. We were not deterred by that, because we did not believe in the impossibility of overturning a bad thing. And we remember how many others said, Let it alone and it will come to an end of itself, but if you attack it you will only rouse the sympathies of its friends, and the process of disintegration will be stopped. The men who formed this Society, however, did not believe in letting wrong alone—they believed it to be the duty of all who see the wrong and hold the right to contend for truth. Then there were others who kept crying, Peace, peace; don't disturb the state of Christian feeling in England; don't carry this bone of contention into our churches; there are Evangelical clergymen and Nonconformists working together happily, and if you do this you will break up this union. We remember even how a message was sent to us from one association asking us to give up our agitation for the sake of Christian unity. Now there was not one of the men who said peace that was more desirous for Christian unity than these gentlemen; but we did not believe in the possibility of peace while this source of division—the Establishment principle—existed among us. I know of no such fruitful source of Christian schism and division as the institution against which this Society aims its action. (Hear, hear.) Well, Sir, we have lived twenty-one years. We have passed through our boyhood. We were born not absolutely without an expression on our faces, and now to-day we would say to those who count us foes—Come and look at us at our coming of age. Put all the faces together in one grand human face, and tell us,—is it a face of weakness—a namby-pamby face—a poor meaningless face? Is there no intelligence, no Christianity in it? Feel our pulse, and tell us whether it is weakly. And feel, if you like, our thews and muscles, and tell us if there are symptoms that our youth has been of such a character that we have no manhood now wherewith to do the work of our full age. (Cheers and laughter.) Never were the prospects of this Society such as they are to-day; and we tell our friends who have got past the stage of pooh-poohing, that we were never so determined to go on with our work as to-day, and, what is more, we were never so hopeful about it. The state of public opinion on all ecclesiastical questions is such that if we should dream of relaxing our efforts, which I am sure we do not, the whole country would have reason to laugh at us for missing such an opportunity as the present gives us. (Loud cheers.)

E. GRIMWADE, Esq., of Ipswich, in seconding the resolution, said: I am sure I speak the sentiments of others as well as my own when I say that, during the existence of this Society, we have been taught far more of the evil of a Church Establishment than we had ever learned before. I think we may well take encouragement from this Conference. I believe I never saw so good a Conference as to numbers. With respect to the latter part of this resolution, I quite agree that the realisation of the objects of the Society will promote the interests of religion and the happiness of the nation. I never joined this association on politica grounds, but if anything has tended to retard the progress of religion, it is, I think, the Church Establishment. (Great cheers.) I have had an opportunity of seeing the working of such establishments not only in towns, where you see the best of it, but in country villages. Some time ago I was visiting an outlying country district at the seaside. I found the Primitive Methodists at work there on a little neck of land two miles away from anything and everything, two miles away from the parish church. These good people appealed to me and my friends to help them to get a building, and we resolved to do so. Every inch of land belonged to the lord of the manor, and we applied to the steward for a site. No objection was made, but when the next court-day came, the friend who made the application was told that, for some reason or other, the application was postponed. On the next court day it turned out that

the clergyman had got a grant of a piece of land, and that the lord of the manor would not give two sites. Now the clergyman had never gone into the district; no one had attempted to do any good there but the Primitive Methodist brethren. Yet as soon as they began to do good the clergymen find them out and they are excluded. (Cries of "Shame.") I need not say that I heartily second the resolution. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. H. HINTON said: It is with sincere pleasure that I exhibit my grey hairs in this noble gathering to-day. We are now twenty-one years old—an age at which if during his youth a man has been foolish, it is time he should pause and reflect upon what he has been and is going to do. He who has adopted false views or promoted mischievous objects should regard the twenty-first birthday as a day fitted for retractation and repentance. If that has been the case with us, God give us grace to retract and repent, but upon the deepest and most penetrating review I can take it the result is not such. One-and-twenty years had produced nothing in my case but a deeper and more solemn conviction of the truth of our great principles. We want to overturn no Church; we want no discouragement to pure and undefiled religion; we want no dishonour to Christ. We want the very reverse. (Cheers.) But twenty-one years is not all the time of my life. I am seventy-four years old, and I may say that for at least half a century I have held the principles and worked for the objects of this society. And so did my father before me; and so I hope will my sons after me. We talk about success. Bah! what is success to truth? But in our measure we have success; and the success we have had is a pledge of something more. For myself, if I were a young man, there is no cause to which more sincerely before God—more religiously in His sight—I would devote myself than this. (Cheers.) As an old man, who must soon retire from the scene of labour, I cannot help expressing my gratification at seeing the faces of so many young men before me; and I say to them, religiously, solemnly, in tones that I would fain should embody all I feel or have ever felt of the purest and sincerest religion—let this cause of religious freedom be next to the cause of the Gospel itself. Take it from the hands of old men who are obliged to drop it; let it in the next generation want no support, and bequeath it unimpaired to your children and your children's children. (Loud applause.)

Mr. GRIMWADE: I wish to add one word in reference to the explanation which the Executive Committee have given of their electoral policy. I am sure that throughout the land that explanation will compel those who have persisted in misunderstanding that policy to see it in its true light. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, of Dublin, inquired whether the attention of the Committee had been directed to the question of the Maynooth grant.

The CHAIRMAN said that that question had not been distinctively before the Committee for the last three years. They preferred to include that grant with all State grants, and not to attack it singly. Whenever the ecclesiastical state of Ireland should be thoroughly grappled with, the Maynooth grant would be put by the Committee upon the same footing as the *Regium Donum*.

The Rev. Mr. LAW said that the report drew particular attention to the *Regium Donum*, but made no reference to Maynooth.

The CHAIRMAN said that no change had been attempted or effected in the Maynooth grant during the last three years which brought it before the notice of the Executive, whereas the Presbyterians had asked for a large increase, and as that movement had taken place within the three years, it was duly reported by the Committee.

Mr. MORGAN said he drew attention to the subject because he firmly believed that the Maynooth grant and the *Regium Donum* were the two outworks of the citadel of Church Establishment in Ireland, and that so long as they stood it would be impossible to sever the connection between Church and State in that country. He believed the Society should consistently attack both outworks.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

The Rev. J. A. PICTON, of Leicester, moved the next resolution:—

That this Conference regards with the highest satisfaction the manifestation of a desire on the part of an influential section of the members of the national Universities, to render available for the entire community, without regard to ecclesiastical differences, advantages and honours now conferred exclusively on those who belong to the Church as by law established. That the large amount of support which the bill for the abolition of Ecclesiastical Tests in the University of Oxford has already received in the House of Commons, induces the Conference to believe that the exertions of the Society's friends on behalf of the measure, both in this and in a future Parliament, will be followed by results calculated greatly to advance the principles of religious equality.

He said: The resolution suggests to our minds the imputation often cast upon Nonconformists that they have no feeling for venerable associations. Now I think that that imputation is not called for. We feel, equally with the dominant sect, that our nation is happily marked by this peculiarity—that it is a land of great inheritances. But the worst of it is, they insist upon applying one principle where local institutions and property are concerned, and another where the substantial enjoyment of national property or honours is concerned. What would be thought if Magna Charta or the right of trial by our peers were limited to one particular sect? And why should a distinction be made with respect to these ancient universities which are in many respects the very heart of our highest civilisation? We have many curiosities in our country, but none like this, that some venerable mansion can be held by such of the natural heirs only who have some particular personal characteristic—who, for instance, pronounce their r's and s's in a certain manner. But when we come to the universities—property that belongs to the nation — we are immediately asked to say "Shibboleth." (Hear, hear.) I believe that this with our opponents is principally looked at as a matter of social position. There are all sorts of doctrines held in the universities on religious questions, but it is thought to be desirable to keep the property in the hands of one particular sect. It may be said that persons belonging to other sects can avail themselves of instruction at the universities, and may take the nominal honours, but it is also true that they are excluded from the substantial advantages — such, for instance, as voting at the elections of the senate. And the result is that many young men who go as Dissenters to the University of Cambridge give up their Nonconformity. The fact is, that we are worse off now than we were before these concessions were made to us. We cannot allow things to remain as they are. The door being opened half way, I think it only requires a good push, and it will be thrown wide open. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. EDMOND, in seconding the resolution, said: I know not whether it is owing to my being a Presbyterian that I am on the platform at this moment. My friends sometimes blame me for a facility of saying Yes, and to-day I begin to be rather of their mind. Mr. Williams, looking round the room, and wishing the Presbyterians to be represented, happened to glance upon me, and so here I am, feeling that I owe an apology to this Conference for the temerity of coming here without a word of premeditation. I yielded the more readily because I thought there was some appropriateness in this resolution being seconded by a Scotchman. Scottish universities, such as they are—and they are not yet perfect—have to a certain extent a truly national character. My best friend in my early days was a member of the Established Church, and though we sometimes discussed within the walls of Glasgow University this question of the Establishment *versus* Voluntaryism, I and he never let go each other's hands in manly friendship. Since that time a battle has been fought in Scotland, largely aided by the efforts of this Society, and I am sure Scotland is thankful for the aid rendered in making her Universities still more liberal by removing the religious tests for the philosophical chair. This resolution expresses hope with regard to the future. Sir, I think the times are full of hope. I think it is fair to say that when in this country we can point to an institution which, but for its antiquity, would be very different, we may safely infer that that institution cannot survive many years. That is one ground of hope. And another is that we do not seek to take the place of anybody. We simply say, We are a part of the nation as you are, and we merely ask to share exactly as you do the privileges which belong to the nation. Now I am bold to say that there is not an intelligent man in the kingdom that will not confess that that, as an essential principle, is a fair demand, and therefore I believe that this injustice will before long be swept away. If we have succeeded in the north, why not in the south? Whether or no there be any sort of superiority in Scotchman over Englishmen I shall not debate. There is one thing, however, in which no Scotchman will claim an atom of superiority, but will rather be disposed generously to concede an element of inferiority to the otherside—and that is an invinicible love of fair play. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES HEYWOOD, in supporting the resolution, said he had always felt very grateful to the Society for the assistance which it had given him in 1854 in the struggle which he then had in the House of Commons. Directly the Society took the matter up, increased support came in, and he was surprised at the number of Conservative gentlemen who came across the House to him and told him they would support his resolution. The fact was, they found that many of their constituents were in favour of the measure, and there was no doubt that the Society had a great deal to do with it, though it was done very quietly through the penny post. What they did at that time was first of all to abolish the signature of the Thirty-nine Articles at the entrance to the University of Oxford; then they opened the degree of bachelor of arts, and a few years afterwards the degree of master of arts at Cambridge, though that degree had always been closed at Oxford, and nobody was allowed to take it unless he would sign the Thirty-nine Articles. Of late years there had risen in Oxford itself, and among the young lawyers who came to London, a powerful Liberal party. (Hear, hear.) A meeting was held last year in that very room at which many gentlemen connected with the Universities were present, including Dean Stanley, Professor Jowett, and Professor Fawcett; all of them being quite willing to go the whole length that the Society went as to the University question, and the only point seemed to be how much it was reasonable to ask the House of Commons to do. The question would very soon be brought before the House, the object being to get a division before the dissolution, and to open the franchise in the University of Oxford. At the present time no one was allowed to vote for either of the Universities unless he was a master of arts; and as at Oxford no one was allowed to be a master of arts unless he had signed the Thirty-nine Articles, the constituency was closed to everybody who did not sign. This was the point to be fought at present, and the privilege sought was certainly one which ought to be enjoyed by every man who could go through the necessary examinations for taking the degree. It would also have a further effect upon the grammar schools of the country. Many of the masters of arts were elected as the head masters of grammar schools, and it was stated in the recent report on public schools, that it was the habit in many of those schools to make the Catechism and the Articles part of the system of education. At the Merchant Taylors' School, the Articles were repeated off by heart by the whole of the boys. It was very desirable, therefore, that the gentlemen who aspired to the position of these masters should not be obliged, when at the Universities, to sign the Articles, because at present they set off with a direct belief in them and a wish to propagate them, whereas if the proposed alteration were made it would, in a very short time, react upon the schools themselves. In the University of Cambridge, to which he belonged, there was a petition signed many years ago, asking Parliament to open the degrees to Dissenters, and it was a very curious thing that Lord Melbourne's Government, which was in at the time, took notice of the petition, and afterwards, when they had to make a dean or a bishop, and were very anxious to know that he was a liberal clergyman, they went to that petition to see if his name appeared there, and if it did he was appointed to the post immediately. (Cheers.) He did not for a moment mean to say that those clergymen signed the petition on purpose to get promotion, because at the time they did it they were in a very small minority, and were looked down upon by the others; but they did so for conscience' sake, and very soon afterwards found their reward in a way which they certainly had not expected; and he believed that it was the policy of persons who had any tendency at all that way to act in the same manner at the present time. He did not believe that their influence in high quarters had at all diminished, but had rather increased, but he relied more than anything else upon the force of public opinion, especially as brought to bear upon the hustings at the general election. He did not mean to say that he would press it in the case of old members, but whenever a new candidate came forward on the hustings either for a borough or a county, it was perfectly fair to ask him whether he would be in favour of completely opening the old universities, and the answer to the question would often decide whether the man was a true Liberal or not. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. B. POTTER, M.P. for Rochdale, who was received with loud cheers, said he had great pleasure in expressing his cordial agreement with the principles of the Society, and also with the views of the gentlemen who had already spoken on the question now before the meeting. He did not believe that any sentiment which he expressed at Rochdale was more useful to him in promoting his return to Parliament than the bold announcement that he was a member of the Liberation Society. (Loud applause.) The objects which the Society embraced were of such importance that they could not be over-estimated. It was part and parcel of the object of the great man whose seat he now so unworthily occupied, to carry out the principles of free trade in every department both of Church and of State, and he could only hope that their labours would be crowned with success. (Cheers.)

Dr. PANKHURST, of London, late of Manchester, said that Lord Derby, when opposing Mr. Hadfield's bill in the House of Lords, stated that, as a security to the Establishment, he did not regard the present law as worth the paper on which it was written, but, looking upon the bill as a significant blow to the Establishment, he asked their lordships to cast it out. It was said, however, that one bishop voted for the passing of the bill, and he hoped that that one bishop was the learned, liberal, and catholic Bishop of London, who had recently made a declaration to the effect that circumstances might arise which would require that the whole compact between Church and State should be reviewed. (Cheers.) This was a noble declaration, and the Society was showing to his lordship that the circumstances were really present now. The chairman had rightly described the citadel which they had to attack when he said it was a good thing for them that the Establishment which they knew as the Church of England was now confined substantially to the United Kingdom. The Bishop of London had lately said that the Reformers had three things to do—to emancipate the Church from a foreign yoke, to make the Church of England independent, and then to unite it in a firm bond of ecclesiastical legislature and jurisdiction. This was well put, but what he wished to suggest was that the Church of England, so far as his lordship's position was concerned, was no more free than the medical, the legal, or any other profession. An ecclesiastic of the Church of England was simply a person who had entered into a specific contract, the terms of which were clearly defined and interpreted by law; and if ever a breach of that contract took place between a clergyman, who was a public officer, and the public, the only two questions to be asked were—"What is the law with regard to the terms of the contract?" and "What are the facts which constitute the offence?" It had been said by one of the greatest thinkers of the present day, whose name was just now very prominent, that the end of a University was to keep alive philosophy by having there men who would consecrate their lives to the pure, unselfish, and devoted pursuit of truth. If then, truth was a good thing, and it was right that the nation should be rich in truth, was it fair, was it manly, was it honest, to confine the competition which should bring men into the ranks of those who sought and fought for truth, to those who had signed the Thirty-nine Articles? (Cheers.) He looked upon Lord Derby as a noble example of an Englishman, but he would ask his lordship whether he would tamely submit to be kept out

of a University, not in the interests of justice, or morality, or public safety, but merely for the purpose of supporting an institution of which he honestly, conscientiously, and cordially disapproved. He did not believe his lordship would submit to it, and he could not, therefore, expect others to take quietly the language which he had so recently applied to them. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. RUMNEY, of Manchester, moved the following resolution:—

That the Executive Committee having refrained from further attempts to carry a Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates until the question has been remitted to the constituencies, this Conference earnestly hope that the opponents of the exaction will, at the coming general election, endeavour to secure the return of a Parliament pledged to the principle of total abolition. The Conference also trusts that they will exercise vigilance to prevent the levying of the impost in new parishes, as well as avail themselves of the facilities afforded by parochial contests for promoting the ultimate object of the Society—the abandonment of all compulsory means for the maintenance of religion.

He said he had stood by the nurses with all the enthusiasm of a younger man when the Society came into existence; he now come back to it with perhaps a chastened and more earnest love, and even if he was not deeply impressed with the holiness of the cause, that meeting at all events would be inspiration enough for another one-and-twenty years. It was supposed sometimes that in Manchester they had complete social equality, however much they differ on religious subjects; but he could assure them that such was not the case, and it was a very significant fact that the battle was growing warmer, in confirmation of which he might mention that he attended a crowded meeting a few night ago in the Free-Trade Hall in aid of the City Mission, but at which nearly every clergyman of the Church of England was conspicuous by his absence. ("Shame.") That society was now almost entirely dependent upon laymen of the Church of England and Dissenters, and the clergy were even now discussing whether they should recognise Dissenters as Christians, and associate with them. A conference was lately held at Southport, and though no reporters were allowed to be present, he had been told that this very question was brought under discussion. He was glad that the House of Lords still existed as it did to throw out these bills, for he believed it would be found to be true now as in the olden time that whom the gods intended to destroy they blinded. He was glad to say that there was another Association in Manchester, acting in perfect accord with the Liberation Society, and which was now contesting this very question of Church-rates. There was much to encourage them in their work, and it was a noble thing to take part in such a movement; they were making a noble history which those who came after them would be glad to write. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. T. BROWN, of Northampton, seconded the resolution, and said he had listened with great solemnity of feeling to the list of noble names which had been read in the chairman's address, but he also felt deeply grateful that there was one name not as yet written there. (Cheers.) He well recollected the time before the Society was established, when Mr. Miall and Mr. Mursell used frequently to take upper on Sunday evening at a place where he was then, a stripling, and though he did not venture to talk, he did all he could to listen, and the fact of his now being a member of the Society was due to the instruction he received when he thus sat at their feet, when the *Nonconformist* was only a thought, and the Society was but a sweet imagination. His thoughts went back to a meeting which was held in the old Town-hall of Leicester, when the idea of starting the Society was first mentioned, and he well remembered how holily, how religiously, and with what a spirit of timid reverence they then met. He rejoiced in the success which had attended their efforts since that time, and still more in the fact that the religious feelings with which they began still presided over and nourished the Society. (Applause.) He fully endorsed the policy of the Society in having transferred its efforts in relation to the Church-rate agitation from the House of Commons to the country, and he did so for two reasons, the first of which was that they had now no adequate man to conduct their discussion in Parliament. They had one once. (Cheers, and a Voice—"So we shall again.") He honoured the men who did the best they could in this matter in the House of Commons, but they had no man there whose soul was thoroughly in it, and in whose soul it thoroughly was. What they wanted was a man like Richard Cobden, who could deal fully with Church-rates and other questions relating to the great principles which they held. But he also rejoiced in the policy of the Society because the discussion of this matter throughout the country had done great good in the land, and had brought forth and consolidated public sentiment. He could not help feeling that they had themselves greatly to blame that they did not occupy a better position in the House of Commons, and that their real power was not collected or expressed. They were too timid, and were not courteously bold enough. He wished their friends would understand in connection with electoral matters that there was no question which so vitally affected the interests of the nation as the union of Church and State, which was more fruitful of evils—social, political, and religious,—than they could possibly estimate. He hoped he should not be violating modesty when he said, as a young man, that if they were bolder in these electoral matters they would be more successful. (Cheers.) If there happened to be anywhere a constituency that wanted a member, he could very soon tell them where to find one. (Applause.) He would only say, for the encouragement of their old friends, that the younger ones would stand where they had stood, and would take up reverently, earnestly, and humbly, but with a sublime faith, that which, through the power of infirmity and death, they were obliged to resign. (Loud applause.)

Mr. TIMOTHY FALVEY, of Southampton, supported the resolution, and said that in looking around upon that assembly, one such as was but seldom seen, he must be a very timid man who could not see what the end of all their debates must be. He had been connected with the Society from the beginning, and had watched its progress with much interest. There had been, during the past few years, much apparent apathy with regard to these matters in the public mind, but he believed it was only apparent, and that it was but the natural rest which always came after any great struggle. A great deal was made of the term, "Political Dissenters," as though there were no political Establishment now, but the fact was that the system they opposed was in its very essence a political organisation, and in finding fault with the organisation they were only using the method allowed by the law and the constitution for the purpose of establishing their principles in the legislature of the country. (Cheers.) The principle on which they went was that in a free country freedom should not be a mere name, but a fact, and they were now assembled to declare once more that in this free land no men ought to suffer because of the religious views which he entertained. The spirit of protesting against the legal wrongs connected with the union of Church and State was growing stronger every day even in agricultural districts, while Lord Stanley, the eldest son of the Conservative leader of the country, had lately declared at King's Lynn, that the voluntary principle was to be the rule of the future. (Applause.)

Mr. BRIGGS suggested that there should be a more general adoption of the principle of passive resistance to Church-rates.

The Rev. Dr. PRICE, of Aberdare, said that while it was very important that the House of Commons should not be forgotten, they must also remember that the great place in which the question had to be fought was in the parishes, and it was to these their attention ought to be paid.

The Rev. STEPHEN PRICE, of Abersychan, strongly advocated the principle of passive resistance, and gave his own experience in connection with it, extending over a period of thirty years.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. HENRY WILLS, of Bristol, moved the adoption, for the next three years, of the Constitution of the Society, which was taken as read. He said it gave him much pleasure to be present at the largest meeting of the Liberation Society he had ever seen. He hoped that before the next three years were over the objects of the Society would be completely carried out, and then they would congratulate one another on the glorious success. (Cheers.)

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, of Christchurch, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Handel Cossham, of Bristol, and Mr. Dowman, of Southampton, and carried unanimously.

At the suggestion of Dr. Price, three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. Edward Miall, and the delegates adjourned to St. Martin's Hall to dinner.

EVENING MEETING.

The Conference assembled for the second sitting at six o'clock, when the chair was taken by Mr. HENRY LEE, of Manchester, who said he regretted that instead of being presided over by such a veteran in the cause as they had had in the morning, they should have as chairman one who was comparatively but a young man in it.

The Rev. N. HAYCROFT, of Bristol, read a paper on the position and prospects of the movement, with its difficulties and hopes, pointing out the duties which, in view of present circumstances, are incumbent on the friends of the Society. He first dwelt upon the altered position of the Society in the public appreciation of its aims and work. Its efforts were for a long time treated as insignificant, and often misrepresented; now its proceedings commanded respect even where they had kindled opposition, and few intelligent men could be found ignorant of its principles, or the religious earnestness with which they are sustained. Its enemies, who were better judges than its friends, paid high compliments to its power and efficiency. The late Secretary of the Church Institution declared it to be "impossible to tell the enormous power wielded by the Liberation Society," and another enemy admitted—"The Liberation Society is never beaten; it may be checked, but is not yet stopped." The Society's objects were everywhere keenly discussed; and the question of religious equality occupied an unprecedented amount of public attention. The ministers were disturbed respecting it; and the Free Churches were becoming more alive to its importance, while political *doctrinaires* and religious philosophers, noblemen and Oxford professors, distinguished leaders in literature and politics, have committed themselves to opinions favourable to religious equality or clearly pointing in that direction. The signs of the times on every side inspired the confidence of the friends of Voluntarism. It was useless, however, to conceal the fact that the Society has many obstacles to surmount before it can achieve its object. The friends of religious equality had not yet attained to that combination of forces, and that unity of action, which are desirable. The magnitude and the social influence of the State Church, as a religious corporation, must ever present a serious obstacle to any legislation respecting it, seeing that without any agitation it can always present an enormous mass of solid opposition, and it was natural for an old corporation to admit change with reluctance. Moreover the great mass of the middle and lower classes did not yet adequately appreciate the grave importance, both to religion and to the well-being of the community, of the Society's principles and objects, nor were they as yet aroused to the injustice and wrong involved in the present state of things. The Society's work was apparently rendered more arduous by the intense opposition roused in the Church of England, and the formation of Societies for the defence of religious establishments; but this opposition was a compliment to the Society's influence, and a proof of its success. The Society contemplated with hope a continuance and an increase of opposition from Church defenders. The awakened action of the Church had unquestionably made itself felt in the House of Commons. The Tory party had rallied to the old battle cry, "The Church in danger"; and by their combined efforts every measure which involved an instalment of religious liberty had latterly been defeated: yet there was nothing in this check to cause anxiety, for it was not in Englishmen to be guilty of permanent injustice. If the Society had still to surmount many obstacles, it might be urged to renewed vigour by numerous and varied encouragements which surround it. There was much to cheer in the increasing numbers of Nonconformists and their growth in wealth, intelligence, and political influence, in the indications of movement in the Wesleyan body towards freedom, in the agitation against the Irish Establishment, and in the aspect of the political world. Moreover, the condition of the Church of England, and the general tone and tendency of thought in its different parties, present various aspects most favourable to the progress of religious liberty and equality. The recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had induced, in many sections of the clergy, a strong dislike to lay judgments in spiritual matters, and a desire to obtain, if possible, the establishment of some tribunal of final appeal from which the secular element should be excluded. Happily, the intense mutual hostility of the theological schools into which the more earnest clergy are now divided, pointed strongly to disendowment as the only solution of the difficulty. The question of Subscription continued to harass many minds, and was becoming of increasing interest; and the growth of Christian willinghood in the Church of England during the last few years was another most favourable omen. Much encouragement might be found in certain intellectual tendencies of the age, the growing impatience of everything narrow and exclusive in literature, the admission of the universities being national institutions for the good of the many and not of the few, and the increase of education in the lower classes. Glancing at the duties which the position and prospects of the Society impose on the earnest friends of religious equality, many ways of advancing the object in view were specified. Its advocates, it was said, must be more than ever alive to the varied forms in which the principle may be presented as circumstances demand; a far more extended use should be made of the platform and the press; a special object should be to awaken the interest of all the Free Churches; and the youth of the land should be more sedulously indoctrinated with Nonconformist principles. On the recurrence of a general election it would be proper to give as much emphasis to Nonconformist principles as circumstances will permit, especially with the members of the Liberal party. The friends of religious equality should not permit themselves to yield to any inducement to under-estimate the importance of their object, and should patiently persevere in the conflict till the final victory be achieved. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. JOHN PILLANS, of Camberwell, moved the following resolution:—

That, while conscious of the serious character of the obstacles which have to be surmounted in the realisation of its aims, this Conference derives the highest encouragement from numerous recent occurrences calculated to weaken the foundations of the existing system, and to prepare the minds of its adherents for the acceptance of the principles which hitherto have been rejected or ignored. That, having regard to the tendencies of public opinion, to the present condition of the Established Churches, and to impending political changes, this Conference is impressed with the necessity for such extended and well-directed efforts on the part of the Society as will enable it effectively to use every fresh opportunity for the inculcation, and the practical application, of its views.

He said he thought it was a very fortunate circumstance, that the Society had reached its majority just at the present time, which no one could help feeling was a most remarkable one. The country was now in the midst of a rising tide of life, and the changes of all sorts that were taking place were not upon the surface merely, but came from deep down in the life with which they had to deal. He counted it a great privilege to have to do with such a time, which was, in fact, a second reformation. There were enormous difficulties in their way, but there were also great encouragements. Not the least of the difficulties was the fact that they were now getting close to their work. Every part of the work seemed ripe with encouragements, which came from the deep and earnest life around them, both in the Establishment and outside of it. The Establishment had not had to cope with this new life aforetime as it had now. Great questions were now being raised, though nobody was creating them, and if the Liberation Society were to cease at once they would still have to be grappled with. There were some who said that these questions ought to be left alone and to work out of themselves; but while there was a half-truth in this advice, there was also an error. They had to deal with the religious life of the nation, to see how Christian truth could

find its way into the spirits of men, and how best it could tell on the world; and any man who had an insight into these matters, could do his country no better service than to go on with his labours, and to make it known. He believed that the Liberation Society had been giving this insight. The great bulk of the English people would never listen to general principles by themselves, but only if they were put before them in connection with practical business, and this was what the Society had been doing. He believed there were many men in high places who were brooding over these questions just as Mr. Gladstone seemed to be, and who were only waiting to know what the people wanted done to do it. He believed that deliverance would come, and that the Church of England would be free. It seemed at the present time that there was more hope from within than from without; and he believed it would be a serious matter to them if the religious people within the Establishment saw that the Dissenters had not discernment enough to know the times, and honestly and manfully grapple with them. He believed in growth from within, but he also believed that that growth from within would be very much helped by teaching from without; and by giving this outward teaching, he believed they would be doing the English people one of the greatest services that had been rendered to them since the Reformation, while they would also do themselves a world of good. (Applause.)

The Rev. JOHNSON BARKER, of Leicester, seconded the resolution, and said he was glad to say that he came from Leicester, which was the birthplace of the Society, and that they were as sound in their views on Nonconformity at the present time as they were when the Society was established. He could also testify that Mr. Miall's work in Leicester as a minister was not in vain, and that the seeds he had sown there were now bringing forth fruit, thus proving that a political Nonconformist could also be an able religious worker. (Cheers.) When he himself began life as a minister, he set out with the determination to have nothing to do with such affairs as those with which the Society had to deal; but he soon found that the results of that determination were not what he had expected, and by trying to keep up a feeling of union between the two parties, he saved nothing with the one and lost with the other. (Cheers.) Mr. Barker then told several amusing anecdotes which had occurred in his own experience, for the purpose of showing the relations which existed between Churchmen and Dissenters.

The Rev. C. VINCE, of Birmingham, who was received with loud applause, supported the resolution, and said: There are three political parties, outside of ourselves, with whom we had to do—the Conservatives, the Whigs, and the philosophical Radicals. As far as the Conservatives are concerned, Lord Derby has given us to understand very plainly that we must not only expect nothing, but that we must ask for nothing, for he says that if he gave us the little for which we had asked we shall be asking for more. Now we say Lord Derby is worse than the parish beadle whom Charles Dickens has held up to universal scorn and contempt; because, when Oliver Twist "asked for more," Bumble did stand aghast at his impudence, but he did not go as far as to say, "I won't give him any, because if I do, he'll ask for more." (Laughter.) What we ask for in Mr. Hadfield's bill was certainly too little to starve a pauper. Lord Derby says it is not worth his keeping, and therefore I suppose it is scarcely worth our having; but he says: "Because you will ask for more I will not give you this." He reminds me of a very greedy boy who lived next door to me when I was a boy. His father had a cherry-tree, and when the cherries were ripe the boy used to climb into the tree and eat the cherries, and he would look down at the other boys and say, "They that ask shan't have any, and they that don't ask don't want any." (Laughter.) That is only a homely putting of the great Derbyite policy. I will not say a word about the nobleness and dignity of it; I have heard a great deal about the vulgarity and meanness of Dissent, but I cannot see anything but what is vulgar and mean in such a policy as this. (Cheers.) Did they ever give us anything when we did not ask? (Hear, hear.) I should like for those who tell us to be silent to lay their hands on any one fragment of justice that has ever been given to us till we have knocked at the door and asked for it a thousand times over. With regard to the philosophical Radicals, I cannot help thinking that some recent events have detached from us some portion of that body. I think the development of the Broad party in the Church of England seems to open up to some of these men the prospect of what many of them would consider to be a paradise, that is, a State-Church in which men should be free to hold all kinds of ecclesiastical policies, and all kinds of religious doctrines. I know that many who belong to the Radical party, and who sympathise with what we may call, using the word in no bad sense, rational views of religion, have stronger and deeper sympathies with the free-thinking Broad-Church party than with our great principle of religious equality, and therefore I think that many of them will be detached from us in the future. With regard to the Whigs, you may be quite sure of this, that they will pay just as much attention to you as you oblige them to pay. (Cheers.) I remember that at the first Liberation Conference I attended, I heard Dr. Price say that the Dissenters had often carried the Whigs into office, but that they would carry them into office no more, and I recollect well how that was cheered to the very echo, but I do not think that the threatening conveyed in those words has yet been acted upon as it ought to have been. (Hear, hear.) A man once lived near to us who held the chastening-rod in his hand very loosely, and I heard him say one day to his boy, "What, have you done that again? Now, did'nt I tell you how I would threaten you?" This is very much the way in which we have carried ourselves to the Whigs, and I say that it is not the line of conduct which we ought to pursue. (Hear, hear.) I was at the formation of a Liberal association the other day, in what is supposed to be one of the most Radical boroughs in the kingdom; there were several speeches touching on the objects which the Liberal party has yet to accomplish, but there was not a word said upon the great ecclesiastical questions in which we feel the deepest interest, and I take that as an indication that, as far as the great Liberal party is concerned, they will only take up these questions when we force them upon them. I do hope that our friends will be prepared at the coming election, in accordance with the line of policy marked out for the Society, to make a sort of sliding scale of demands, asking that our local strength shall be recognised, and that according to our local strength we shall have a share in the election of the candidate. I know we shall be called narrow-minded, bigoted, pig-headed, and all sorts of hard names, but depend upon it that there is nothing for it, as far as the Whigs are concerned, but our abstaining in certain quarters from supporting them. Our friends at Coventry accepted a man who had not made up his mind about Church-rates, and what was the consequence? Why, after all the Conservative candidate was carried, so that they did no better there than they did at Exeter, the friends in the West having this advantage, that they had taught the Whigs a lesson which they will not very soon forget. I think it would be better to concentrate our threatenings at ten or twenty places, I do not care how few or how many, and to carry our words into practical effect, and let those who have this disagreeable work to do—for it is unpleasant and disagreeable—know that they have the whole body at their back, and that they have the hearty sympathy and thanks of those who are pledged to the carrying out of this great question. (Loud cheers.) And now, Sir, about success. I recollect preaching patience here a few years ago, and I will preach patience again. I am afraid that the great rapidity with which material works are executed is giving us a bad schooling. Some of us come to London, and see a few piles being driven in the river, and we come again in a few months, and see a magnificent bridge striding across the river like a conqueror. I have no doubt that if they had to build another St. Paul's Cathedral in London now people would be horrified at it taking forty-six years, and I dare say there would be this kind of contract, that within two or three years and so many days of the laying of the corner-stone the building should be ready for consecration, or the contractor should be fined so much per day. I think the rapidity with which these works are executed is spoiling us, and that we are losing that grand spirit of patience which some of our fathers had. I admire the spirit which built those old cathedrals, where a man would give help to build a temple though he knew that neither he nor his children would ever worship in it, and that not till his children's children were sleeping in their graves would the work be fully accomplished. Now we are building a temple of religious freedom, and don't we believe that we are working for and with God? If I did not believe that, I would do—what I am sure all of you would do—I would leave this room directly and give up the work. (Hear.) But as we are working for God we must learn to work patiently, remembering that He whose servants we are in this matter is one with whom a thousand years are but as yesterday when it has passed, and as a watch in the night. Let us try to cherish this spirit of patience, and though we may never dwell in the temple, our children or our children's children will, and then they will bless our memories. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. EDWARDS, treasurer of the Society, then gave a minute and detailed statement of the finances, showing that the expenditure was made in a useful and economical way. He also urged upon the meeting the necessity of increasing the funds of the Society, so that its operations might be enlarged, and closed by saying that the committee had great pleasure in laying before the Conference a proposition which did not originate with them, but with some friends in Yorkshire and Lancashire. The proposal was first started in Bradford, and it was that during the next five years a special fund of 25,000*l.* should be raised and placed in the hands of the committee for the purposes of the association. (Loud applause.) He was sure he need not urge this matter upon the members of the Conference, but a resolution would be submitted to them, embodying the suggestion which had been made.

Mr. JOSEPH SPENCER, of Manchester, proposed and briefly supported the following resolution:—

That this Conference, regarding the present as a fitting time for so augmenting the Society's resources as to permit of a large extension of its operations, warmly approves of the proposal now made to raise the sum of 25,000*l.*, as a special fund, and hopes that the Society's friends will, by promptly responding to the appeal of the Executive Committee, give a fresh assurance of their determination never to relax their efforts until success has crowned their labours.

Mr. ALFRED ILLINGWORTH, of Bradford, seconded the resolution, and said he would repeat the statement which he made when the proposition was first started, that Bradford would be good for ten per cent. of the entire sum, and he believed now that before the year was out 3,000*l.* would be received in the town alone. (Cheers.)

A MEMBER of the Conference said he should not like it to be supposed that the amount was to be limited to 25,000*l.*, and therefore he proposed that the words, "not less" than 25,000*l.* should be inserted in the resolution.

The resolution, with the additional words inserted, was then carried unanimously, and slips of paper were sent round the room for the members of the Conference to state upon them the sums which they would give towards the proposed fund.

The SECRETARY said that the total amount already promised, including the promises made in the room, was between 12,000*l.* and 13,000*l.*, comprising the following contributions:—Mr. George Hadfield, M.P., 500*l.*; Mr. James Sidebottom, 500*l.*; Mr. Robert Johnson, 500*l.*; Mr. Robert Rumney, 125*l.*; Mr. Henry Lee, 250*l.*; Mr. Joseph Thompson, 100*l.*; Mr. Joseph Spencer, 150*l.*; Mr. Samuel Dewhurst, 100*l.*; Mr. Abraham Heyworth, 100*l.*; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., 500*l.*; Mr. Titus Salt, 500*l.*; Messrs. Crossley, 500*l.*; Mr. William Edwards, 500*l.*; and Mr. Samuel Morley, 500*l.* &c., &c.,

The announcement of the total sum promised was received by the Conference with loud applause.

The Rev. W. BEST, of Leeds, then moved the following resolution on the Lahore Bishopric Bill:—

That this Conference, remembering the tenor of the Queen's proclamation issued after the Indian mutiny, as well as of the declarations of statesmen of all political parties, expresses its surprise at the introduction into Parliament of a bill for the endowment, out of the revenues of India, of a Bishopric of Lahore. That, as the proposal to tax the natives of India for the support of an Anglican bishop is even more unjust than would be the extension of the English Episcopate at the cost of English Nonconformists, the Conference recommends that such efforts be put forth as will secure the abandonment of the bill.

He said that the proposal to establish the Bishopric of Lahore was in direct opposition to the Queen's proclamation of 1858, which declared that no religion in India should be in any way favoured by the British Government, and he hoped it would be in the recollection of them all that the statement met with the approval of the leading statesmen of all parties. He thought it was a very shameful thing that a declaration coming from Queen Victoria should be liable to be disgraced as was the declaration issued from Breda by that most religious and eminently pure-hearted sovereign, Charles the Second. For his own part, he had no respect whatever for a bishop whose authority was derived from acts of Parliament, and he objected most strongly to an extension of the English Episcopate, either at home or abroad. The present proposition was to have a bishop with a salary of 2,500*l.*, a year, and an archdeacon with a salary of 320*l.* Sir Robert Peel once sent a written request into the House of Lords to ask what an archdeacon was, and the answer he had was that he was "one who discharged archidiaconal functions," but he (the speaker) thought he had a better definition, and it was, that an archdeacon was a sponge for absorbing a certain amount of national property, and a part of a gigantic system of out-door relief that was not for the middle or poorer classes of the country. (Cheers.) It appeared that the cost of these two men was to be a charge upon the revenue of India. He supposed there would be a rising *en masse* in England if it were proposed to pay it out of the consolidated fund, but if the Indian bishopric was endowed, the crime of Church and State in Ireland would be multiplied indefinitely. Another great objection to it was the great obstacle it would be to all true missionary work. They knew that there was no obstacle so potent to the extension of the pure religion of Christ in the rural districts of our own land as that furnished by the Church Establishment, and he believed that if this bishopric were established in India amongst men who had no sympathy with it, it would postpone the introduction of Christianity in a pure form into the land for a very long time. He had always understood that the only safe ground for the missionaries to take was to go forth altogether free from governmental trammels, as men whose hearts were engaged in a spiritual work and carrying it out in a spiritual way, and on this ground he asked the meeting to oppose the introduction of the proposed bishopric by supporting the resolution which he had moved. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN NORRIS, who was announced as the son of the Mr. Norris referred to in the morning by Mr. Miall, seconded the resolution in a short and earnest speech in which he strongly deprecated the interference of the British Government with religion in India in any way whatever.

The Conference then adjourned.

THE THIRD SITTING.

The Conference assembled for the third sitting on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Freemasons' Hall. The Rev. Dr. Acworth occupied the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his introductory observations, referred to his lengthened connection with the Society, and said that the longer he lived the more attached he became to the principles upon which it was based. As a practical suggestion, he strongly urged the desirability of circulating the *Liberator* among persons who had only a slight and one-sided acquaintance with the Society. With regard to the attitude of Nonconformists, let them be consistent foes of all compulsion in religious matters, and the goal of freedom would soon be reached.

Mr. HADFIELD, M.P., said that he had been asked to make a few observations before the Conference proceeded to the first motion upon the paper. The controversy in which they were engaged was not a political one. He had never embraced it in connection with politics. They were simply contending for liberty of thought and intellect on religious matters. As to

the discouragements before them, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright undertook a far more desperate cause and had to encounter much fiercer opposition; but who at last got most benefit from the victory of free trade? Why, the very persons who had opposed them. In like manner the opponents of the Liberation Society little knew what benefit they themselves would obtain if they would only throw aside the crutches of the State. The weapons used by the Society were wholly moral. They simply contended for a free religion—a matter that was beginning to be understood even in Italy. Their opponents, however, would not make a single concession. They said that the declaration which he (Mr. Hadfield) had sought to remove by his Qualification for Offices Bill was not worth contending for, but still they would not give it up, lest they should be asked to give up more. When the bill came before the House of Lords on Monday evening, he was in some hopes that, after passing the Commons six times, the Lords would suffer it to become law. He had the curiosity to go into the House of Lords to hear Earl Russell's speech in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, and as soon as he saw the state of the House he gave up hope. There were eleven bishops present—(laughter)—and all but one voted against his bill. The Liberation party, however, could well afford to lose the bill. The victory would be more disastrous to the victors than the vanquished. (Hear, hear.) There was only one winning battle, and that was the last; and the friends of religious freedom were too accustomed to reverses to lose heart. At the right time another Richard Cobden would rise in the House of Commons, who would put an end to that system by which the intellect of mankind was fettered, and the progress of Christ's kingdom interrupted and profaned. (Cheers.)

The Rev. JAMES MURSELL, of Kettering, moved the following resolution relative to a Parliamentary inquiry into the working of the National Ecclesiastical Establishments:—

That this Conference, in reviewing the operations of the Society during the twenty-one years of its existence, gratefully acknowledges the practical wisdom of its policy and the success with which that policy has been attended. And, while desirous that the Society should persevere in the course which it has hitherto pursued, it expresses the confident belief that the time is not far distant when its fundamental principle and ultimate object may advantageously be brought before the Legislature, by means of a motion for an enquiry into the working of the existing relations of the State to ecclesiastical bodies. The Conference therefore suggests to the Executive Committee the desirableness of taking it into their consideration with a view to give it, so soon as in their judgment it shall be expedient to do so, a place in their general, electoral, and Parliamentary plans of action.

He said: If I understand aright the purpose of these triennial conferences, they are a kind of periodical stock-taking—times when methods of doing business and their results are reviewed, that they may be confirmed or modified as may seem to be required; seasons when our machinery is overhauled that its joints may be oiled again, necessary repairs executed, and any improvements introduced which thought and experience may have suggested. I am therefore, I think, acting in perfect harmony with the intention of the present meeting in availing myself of the opportunity courteously afforded by the Committee to submit a resolution about inquiring into the working of our ecclesiastical Establishments, and to preface that resolution with a few words of advocacy. I desire to speak in no carping or fault-finding tone of the past policy of the Society, in no depreciating terms of the work that has already been done. I yield the heartiest and most grateful testimony to the single-hearted earnestness, the practical wisdom, the indomitable tenacity of purpose with which our leaders have pursued the object before them; I rejoice with unfeigned gladness in the results which have been achieved—results, in my judgment, amply sufficient to recompense all the toil and justify all the expenditure of these one-and-twenty years. To say that no mistakes have been made and no dangers incurred would be folly, but the marvel is that the mistakes have been so few, and the dangers so successfully avoided. And if I do venture to think that the broader issues towards which we are working have been sometimes a little obscured in the public view, by the direction of thought and energy to immediate practical reforms, I do not believe that those broader issues have ever been lost sight of by those who have guided our movements; but that they have adopted this detailed, step-by-step policy, as, in their judgment, the best mode of advancing towards the ultimate object we have in view. We are all heartily at one in that ultimate object, all mainly agreed as to the means of obtaining it; and if on this latter point there be any difference of opinion amongst us, it is by the friendly friction of mind with mind, the frank comparison of opinion with opinion, that we shall arrive at the wisest and most satisfactory conclusions. The Rev. C. Nevile, in those pungent pamphlets—which I wish every Dissenter, especially of the so-called "religious" variety, would "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest"—recommends the endeavour to obtain Parliamentary inquiry into the working of our ecclesiastical Establishments. At its autumnal session at Birmingham last October, the Baptist Union adopted, I believe unanimously, a petition to the House of Commons for such inquiry. I wish to bespeak the earnest attention of this Conference to this matter, and, if I can, to obtain your concurrence in a resolution commending this movement for Parliamentary inquiry to the Nonconformist body throughout the kingdom, as one which ought to engage their warm and practical sympathy, and requesting the Executive Committee to take it into their consideration with a view, as early as in their judgment it shall be possible to do so with advantage, to give it a place in the their plans of general, electoral, and Parliamentary action. "In their plans of *general, electoral,* and *parliamentary* action," I say, for I think this movement for Parliamentary inquiry is fitted to do good service in each of these directions. Placed before the public mind, it is well adapted to rouse and concentrate popular enthusiasm, to educate and give direction to public opinion. *Wisely used* it furnishes an appropriate and available test, and means of enlightenment for candidates at the hustings. And it suggests the form in which, at the proper time, the whole question may be most effectively brought before the attention of Parliament. Before attempting rapidly to illustrate these threefold advantages, let me point to one or two characteristics which serve in a general way to recommend this motion. It is in thorough harmony with the forms and methods of Parliamentary business. Whenever it is thought right to call the attention of Parliament to this question, the call would naturally be made in the form of a motion for inquiry, and whenever Parliament may choose to take up the question, will almost certainly be the first step that will be adopted. The request we make, in asking for inquiry, is as moderate in substance as it is constitutional in form. It is reasonable and unexacting on the very face of it. It puts objectors palpably in the wrong. The State-Churchman, in proportion to his confidence in the system which he espouses, ought to be ready to accede to it. While thus moderate in its demand, the measure is thoroughly comprehensive in its scope. It goes to the root of the matter; lays open the question in all its length and breadth. It gives opportunity for speaking the whole truth, and it lifts matters out of the region of grievances and subordinate details into that of fair investigation of principles in practical working. But to turn to the three modes in which I desire to see the movement carried on. Let the motion for inquiry be used, first of all, as a means of training and directing public opinion; let it be placed before Nonconformists throughout the land, as that towards which they should direct practical efforts. Every one accustomed to the conduct of popular movements knows the advantage of having one object, or, at any rate, one *main* object to which all others are subordinate and subsidiary. But the movement would answer this purpose, by its adaptation to enlist the religious convictions and sympathies of Dissenters. Without undervaluing political aspects of the question, it is as a religious question that it assumes to my own mind, paramount, overwhelming importance; and it is, I believe, just in proportion as it is taken up as a religious question, that it will be taken up with sustained earnestness, and presage a triumphant issue. I believe that the form in which I wish this question to be put is eminently adapted to evoke this spirit. Setting the question broadly, and apart from details, affords an opportunity to take it up on merits, in view of its bearing on the kingdom of Christ and the progress of the Gospel in the land. And the present time, in my humble opinion, is peculiarly fitting. "Religious" Dissenters (I use under protest the popular nomenclature) have been driven from, or disturbed in, their position by the movement of 1862. Never were they more ready to join us than now, if the matter is placed before them in a way to command their sympathy and give scope to their religious conviction. The motion also commends itself by its tendency to conciliate the feelings and to command the concurrence of thoughtful and candid Churchmen. Of course there is a large class of Churchmen, the attempt to conciliate whom would be worthy, neither of our wisdom nor of our self-respect. They don't want to be conciliated, and they will not, except by means which conscience forbids. But there are many more candid, who might be convinced that we are not the rash, unreasoning destructives which they, in their ignorance, believe us to be. But more important than this, there are a number of Churchmen, among the most thoughtful of them, who will ere long join in a request for inquiry. Events occurring within the Establishment have already forced, and will force more and more, upon the noblest and largest spirits there, questions about the very principle and constitution of the Establishment itself. Already many Churchmen are muttering, beneath their breath, words which a few years ago would have been held rank treason, and which they even now scarcely dare speak out aloud. It is for us to interpret the want, and suggest by anticipating the demand. For such reasons as these I would desire that this inquiry should be put before the people as an object at which to aim. As an instrument of electoral action the motion for Parliamentary enquiry furnishes a test, which would need to be applied with discretion, but, so applied, may be used with most advantageous effect. The great advantage of the test is that it is really a test of men with regard to our *principle.* Men may be found who will vote for the abolition of Church-rates, University Reform, and such questions as separate measures of justice, or because they may believe them to be evils which weaken rather than strengthen the Establishment. Such men work with us up to a certain point, and then turn round and fight against us, and this on the most important matter of all. But a man prepared to vote for inquiry will help in assailing the principle. It may be said that he too may do it as a Churchman, believing that inquiry would strengthen the position of the Establishment. I answer, we do not often meet such cases, and if we do, it would not matter. Let us have but inquiry—*bona fide*, fair, full, and thorough—and I have no fear for the result. Not that I would advocate a rash, indiscriminate use of such test, and a refusal, under all circumstances, to vote for a man who does not accept it. But of course this general and electoral action will be preparatory to Parliamentary action, to the introduction of a motion for inquiry into the House of Commons. All will agree in the fitness of such a motion, if the right time for its introduction can be decided upon. Hence there is considerable diversity of opinion among the friends of our movement. Some desire to see such motion forthwith laid before Parliament, others would postpone such a step until there is a fair prospect of its being carried. I confess I cannot, as I was once inclined to do, go all the length with the former, but still less do I agree with the latter. In deciding on the fitting time for the introduction of such a motion, I would attach more importance to the chance of getting a good debate, than a successful division. Of course we must expect for some time to come to be in a minority, but, meanwhile, the discussion of great principles is most valuable as a means of instructing Parliament and Government (who to judge from appearances stand in sore need of such instruction), and as the best possible way of speaking to the nation at large. But to make such discussion truly useful we need more debating power and zeal in the House of Commons. It is of no use trying to speak to the nation, unless there is something to say, and some one to say it. Not that we need many. A few thoroughly apprehending and earnestly devoted to the truth we desire to enforce, acting cordially and persistently together, even in weakness strong in the strength of their cause, will soon tell powerfully on Parliament and the country. But at present we have no adequate voice to expound and enforce our principles there. Hence the hastening or postponement of such Parliamentary action lies with the friends of the Society throughout the land, and meanwhile, we should be content to leave the question to the discretion of the Council, confident in their watchful anxiety to adopt some such measure at the first moment in their judgment possible to do so with advantage. I will not detain the Conference with further words. I have brought forward the matter, not at the prompting of others, but on my own responsibility, from a deep sense of its practical and present importance. I have listened with sacred interest to reminiscences suggested, and to appeals made, from those whose own faithfulness gives them a right to claim faithfulness of us. I cannot go back to the beginning of this Society as many can, yet I know not who ought to be more earnest in attachment to it than I. I am its fellow-townsman—almost brother. Sworn to this warfare in boyhood, I learned devotion to this cause from the lips and life of him who taught me, under God, all the best and holiest lessons I ever learned; and I should be most recreant if I did not abide by it, God helping me, faithful to the death. I trust that the fathers who have spoken to us so solemnly, will receive here vows of consecration. God give us a double portion of their spirit. It has been well said that the "path of truth to triumph is never in a straight line." God leads His servants to the promised land, not by easy stages and short cuts, but by a weary and often seemingly wayward journey up and down in the wilderness. Thus has He led us for one-and-twenty years, and thus it may please Him yet awhile to lead us. Never mind! The pillar of cloud before us, it is ours to follow, waiting till the inspiring word: "Ye are to pass over Jordan to-day," shall direct us through the dividing flood, overturning the walls of every opposing stronghold, into the possession of that "good land and larger home of liberty," where "Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim," whose attainment shall be the best presage of the near coming of the time when the kingdoms of this world shall become in the right sense His kingdom, whose kingdom is not of this world. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS, in seconding the resolution, said that nothing should have persuaded him to do so if it had been worded so as to throw the slightest discredit upon the Executive Committee. The Conference was not asked to express an opinion as to the proper time for moving for the inquiry. That and other points of detail it left in the hands of the Executive with the most unreserved confidence. It would, however, strengthen rather than weaken the hands of the Committee to hear an expression of opinion from the Conference. It was said that the Nonconformists were not sufficiently represented in the House of Commons. That might be so, but the electoral strength of Nonconformists was sufficient to increase the number of their representatives, if they thought proper to exert it. If Nonconformists did their duty, they would not only put the Richard Cobden of their party, but some hundred men, good and true, into the House of Commons. He had every confidence in the judgment of the Executive Committee.

Mr. MORGAN, of Dublin, said, that if the motion were carried, and the Executive Committee took action upon it and disseminated their principles through Ireland, he believed that in a very short time the majority of the Irish Liberals would be pledged to support the principles of the Society. At present, Liberalism in Ireland was only another name for Popery, and Conservatism for Protestantism, but Dissenters were already strong enough to turn the scale at some of the elections.

The Rev. C. NEVILE, who was received with great cheering, said, that as reference had been made to him, he would occupy the attention of the Conference by making a few remarks. He did not advocate an inquiry because he had any doubts as to the working of the Church Establishment, or because he thought that the people of this country had such doubts. He did so, because he wished Parliament to be enlightened on the subject. In the parish of which he was for-

merly vicar—a parish which had been owned by his family for three hundred years, and where there were no Dissenters, he believed that, excepting the vicar and his wife, there was not a Churchman to be met with. (Hear, and laughter.) Some of his Church friends said that he had corrupted the whole parish, but the truth was exactly the contrary. He had been brought up in the Church to believe that it was wrong to doubt the Prayer-book, and he was first led to examine into the subject by observing how differently the people to whom he ministered thought. Labourers who received no education were able to refute him, notwithstanding his university education. He believed that the prevailing feeling amongst the people was something as follows:—"I attend church, and I respect the clergyman, and I have no doubt he preaches the Gospel, *according to the light he has got.*" (Laughter.) He believed it would turn out upon inquiry that there was not one person in a hundred of the working classes who believed in the Prayer-book.

The Rev. G. GOULD, of Norwich, strongly objected to the resolution. If carried, the Executive Committee would feel under a moral obligation to carry out the suggestions at the earliest possible time. It would be practically ignoring the fundamental principle of the Society, which declared that the patronage by the State of any religious body was in itself wrong. The Society did not want a Parliamentary inquiry to prove this. An inquiry might show that some partial benefit had resulted from a State Establishment, and that would increase their difficulty. They discovered the great principle as citizens, not necessarily because they were Christians, and as citizens they contended that however beneficially a State Establishment might work in some respects, the principle was wrong. He did not wish to shorten the discussion, but, if necessary, he should move the "previous question." (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Dr. PRICE, of Aberdare, warmly defended the resolution, the substance of which he said had been brought forward by the South Wales Committee, and pressed by them upon the attention of the Executive. The Society had existed twenty-one years, and had spent 60,000*l.*, and it was now time to ask what they had got for the money. It was time to attack the principle of a Church Establishment at headquarters, and the best way of doing so was to obtain a Parliamentary inquiry on the subject. The resolution did not pledge the Society to any given course, nor did it fetter the hands of the Committee; it simply asked them to take the matter into consideration, and he for one had the utmost confidence in the wisdom of that body. He believed that a Parliamentary inquiry would show that the enormous expenditure of money in the Church Establishment was doing more harm than good through the connection of the Church with the State.

Mr. ARTHUR, of Notting-hill, said, that in the city of Glasgow, out of 139 churches and chapels only thirty-one were connected with the Established Church of Scotland. It was desirable that that and similar facts should be known throughout the country.

The Rev. R. W. DALE said he did not agree with those who said that the Church of England was effecting no spiritual good. It was partly because he recognised in that Church the elements of moral and spiritual power, that he was anxious it should be liberated from the bonds under which it was labouring. He opposed the resolution because he believed it would fetter the Executive Committee, and because a Parliamentary inquiry would open up questions with which the Society had nothing to do; questions, for example, of doctrine and ritual. He did not think it desirable to give too much attention during the ensuing three years to the House of Commons to the neglect of the constituencies. They had better bring their principles before the country and have them thoroughly discussed. Those principles were greatly misunderstood by many thoughtful and educated men, and it would be wise to use every means to enlighten them. The period was hardly ripe for such a motion, and it would be better to leave the Executive entirely free.

The Rev. J. EUSTACE GILES supported the resolution. He placed every confidence in the Executive, but it could hardly be expected that six or seven hundred gentlemen would be asked to meet from all parts of the country simply to endorse the opinions of the Committee. That would be asking more of that Conference than the Government ever asked of the House of Commons, where private members could introduce bills, and in other ways influence the legislation of the country. Parliament needed to be enlightened on the subject. He advocated the motion because he thought that the revenues of the Church should be brought as much as possible under the control of the House of Commons.

The Rev. J. PILLANS opposed the motion. If it was to be understood as a mere request that the Committee would turn their attention to the subject, the Committee had already done that; if it was an instruction to the Committee, it would greatly fetter them in their future proceedings. In the former case it was unnecessary; in the latter, it was inexpedient. The practical question was as to the feasibility and expediency of asking for a Parliamentary inquiry. Looking forward to possible changes in the House of Commons, he thought that the friends of the Society could not do a worse thing than to attempt to use it now as a means of enlightenment. Great movements were now going on within the Church of England, and the wiser course would be to watch those movements and take advantage of occasions as they might arise.

The Rev. W. GRIFFITHS, of Derby, opposed the resolution.

Mr. COURTAULD supported the proposition. It was important that the Executive should understand the views of the Conference, and the resolution could not be understood as fettering their action in any way. If the connection of Church and State was ever to be abolished, when would it be done except in the House of Commons? When and how the matter was to be brought forward was left entirely to the discretion of the Committee, in whom he placed the utmost confidence.

Mr. E. MIALL, after praising the manner and spirit in which the motion had been brought forward, and admitting the perfect right of the Conference to discuss the question, said that on the whole he doubted the wisdom of giving any instruction to the Committee at the present time, on a point of tactics and policy. He had not the smallest objection to know that there was sufficient power at the back of the Committee to warrant them in taking a step forward. One of the objects in calling a triennial Conference was to get from the constituencies all the advice, the impulse, and life possible. If the resolution were in such a shape as to advise the executive to bring the ulterior question more fully before Parliament, and the constituencies, and the country, he did not know that there would be the slightest objection to it, though even then he did not see its necessity. But in its present form it tended to results which the Conference had hardly looked in the face. Parliamentary inquiry was often undertaken with the view of shelving a subject. The practice in the House of Commons was to inquire on matters of fact, but to discuss matters of principle. If they had an inquiry as to the Church Establishment, it would be as much an innovation as an inquiry into the working of the House of Lords or a limited monarchy.

Mr. COURTAULD: Did not you move for a Committee on the Irish Church?

Mr. MIALL: I moved for a committee of the whole House in order that in committee I might propose two or three resolutions which I had prepared on the subject. (Hear, hear.) A motion for inquiry would be a motion for going into the whole question, and it might be inconvenient and tie up the hands of the Society to go into the whole question in that particular shape. The resolution certainly laid down the general policy to be pursued during the next three years, whereas no one could say how changing circumstances might indicate the kind of policy to be pursued. He hoped that the Conference would arrive at a unanimous conclusion on the subject. Practically, the Executive would be guided in their policy by events, and of course would be influenced to a certain extent by the opinions which had been expressed in the Conference, but he deprecated any course which would lead the outside world to suppose there was any schism in the Society. Under the circumstances he ventured to hope that the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. MURSELL said he had not been convinced by the arguments, but yielding to the last wish expressed by Mr. Miall, he would withdraw the motion with the consent of his seconder. He did not want anything like a division in the Conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that he unwillingly concurred in this course; but would sooner go to the treadmill for twelve months than suffer it to be imagined that he did not place the highest confidence in the Committee.

Mr. COLMAN, of Norwich, moved, and the Rev. J. STOCK, of Devonport, seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

That, in expressing its appreciation of the labours of the Executive Committee, in making timely preparation for the approaching General Election, this Conference also expresses its earnest desire that practical effect may be given to those labours, by such wise and resolute electoral action on the part of the Society's supporters as will sensibly affect the constitution of the next Parliament, and promote the success of the Society's future Parliamentary operations.

The Executive Committee and Council for the ensuing year were then appointed, and after a resolution of thanks to the Chairmen and Committee of the Conference, the proceedings terminated.

THE SOIREE.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen in the evening at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the public soirée was held. At seven o'clock, Hugh Mason, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, took the chair. There were also present the Rev. J. H. Hinton, Edward Miall, Esq.; H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol; Dr. Acworth; H. Cossham, Esq., of Bristol; Rev. A. Hannay; Rev. Christ. Nevile; A. Illingworth, Esq., of Bradford; J. Colman, Esq., of Norwich; N. Buckley, Esq., of Ashton; Rev. J. Fletcher, of Christchurch; W. Edwards, Esq.; H. J. Preston, Esq., of London; H. T. Chambers, Esq., and W. Branston, Esq., of Leicester; Rev. C. Short, of Swansea; Rev. W. C. Squier, of Preston; W. Morgan, Esq., of Birmingham; John McKean, Esq., of Preston; C. Gilpin, Esq., M.P.; and a very large number of influential Nonconformists from all parts of the kingdom.

(*Continued on page* 353.)

Mr. W. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, died on Friday, aged seventy-seven. He was accustomed to call himself a radical reformer, and was a politician of the class of the late Mr. Joseph Hume, whose mantle he may be said to have assumed. Mr. Alderman James Lawrence has become a candidate for the vacant seat.

Postscript.

Thursday, May 4, 1865.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday the Public Schools Bill was referred to a select committee. After considerable discussion the House rejected the motion of Lord Redesdale for referring the Courts of Justice Building Bill to a select committee, by 82 to 55 votes.

In the Commons, Captain Jervis moved an address to the Queen praying for a redress of the grievances of the officers of the late Indian army. Sir Charles Wood opposed the motion, but it was carried against the Government by 49 to 36 votes.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr. Baines moved the second reading of the Borough Franchise Bill. Mr. Bazley seconded the motion. Lord Elcho moved the previous question, and which was seconded by Mr. Black. Mr. Leatham supported, and Mr. Lowe opposed the bill, the latter contending that the House of Commons as at present constituted was not only adequate to the requirements of the country, but had in the last thirty years performed deeds in the direction of good government unparalleled in the history of the world. After a slashing speech from Mr. Osborne, the debate was adjourned.

AMERICA.

The New York and Edinburgh bring advices from America to April 22.

The *New York Herald* asserts that Sheridan had received a despatch from Sherman, announcing the full surrender of Johnston's army. According to a late report Sherman and Johnston were negotiating. The rumour that the latter had surrendered with his army is at present unconfirmed. But his army was diminished.

Mr. Lincoln's funeral was solemnised at Washington on the 19th with imposing ceremonies. A procession of civil, military, and naval officers, including President Johnson, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Butler, and the Foreign Ministers, followed the remains. Business was entirely suspended throughout the North, and the day was observed in the principal cities of the British provinces by a partial suspension of business and the closing of the public buildings. Mr. Lincoln's remains will pass through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago to Springfield. Public honours will be paid to the remains in each city.

A late bulletin reports that Mr. Seward had no fever. His wounds were healing and were less painful. Frederick Seward is stronger and not so restless.

The Government had offered a reward of 100,000 dols. for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices. Persons harbouring them were subject to the penalty of death. An accomplice of Booth, named Atzerot, had been arrested. Nothing further has been published concerning the person already arrested. He is supposed to be named Suratt. A letter of Booth, written some months ago, shows that he was plotting the capture of Mr. Lincoln, but gives no intimation that he contemplated assassination.

The *Evening Post* says private letters from Washington create some uneasiness concerning Secretary Seward's condition.

It is reported from Richmond that Mr. Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet have reached Augusta, and established a Government there preparatory to flight to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Delegations from different parts of the Union have waited upon Mr. Johnson and offered him support. Johnson made several speeches indicating no definite policy, but reasserting that treason is the highest crime, and must be punished accordingly.

The diplomatic corps had visited President Johnson, and Sir Frederick Bruce had presented his credentials, on which occasion he expressed deep sympathy at Mr. Lincoln's death, and said that her Majesty had nothing more at heart than to cultivate the relations of amity and a good understanding so long happily existing between England and America. Mr. Johnson expressed pleasure at her Majesty's friendly sentiments, and said that the interests of civilisation and humanity required that England and America should be friends. He always accepted it as an honourable fact that the Queen was a sincere and honest well-wisher of the United States. Mr. Johnson said he accepted Sir Frederick Bruce as a Minister well disposed to maintain the peace and honour of both countries. The President and his associates would act in accordance with the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments.

Thomas's cavalry are reported to have captured Columbus (Georgia), and Montgomery (Alabama).

Mosby is reported to have surrendered on the same terms as Lee, and Rosser to have offered to surrender upon similar terms.

The Confederates completed their evacuation of Mobile on the 12th. The Federals entered the city on the 13th. Little private property was destroyed. Official reports announce that Lee surrendered 26,000 men and 159 cannon.

It is denied that an order was issued to arrest Judge Campbell and the ex-Mayor of Richmond.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line	A Shilling.
Each additional Line . .	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
,, Half-year	0	13	0
,, Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Dissenter."—We hope to insert his letter next week.

The Nonconformist.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

SUMMARY.

THE assassination of President Lincoln is still the one topic of absorbing interest in America, in England, in Europe—throughout the civilised world. Almost every continental Government and Legislature has been moved to give expression to its horror and sympathy. The Old World and the New never before so throbbed with a common impulse. England has rightly claimed pre-eminence in mourning over a calamity which has befallen a kindred nation, and which is regarded as her own. The Queen and the workman, Parliament and municipalities, and merchant traders, Conservatives and Liberals, Federals, and Confederates, merging all distinctions and differences, have vied with each other in the expression of a sorrow and sympathy more spontaneous and heartfelt than, with the exception of Mr. Cobden's death, has been known in England since the decease of the Prince Consort. The record of public meetings, and addresses from all kind of bodies and sections of the British people, breathing the same spirit, constitutes the domestic news of the week.

The funeral of the late President of the United States was solemnised at Washington, on the 19th ult., with a simple yet imposing ceremonial. It was observed as a day of mourning throughout the whole country. Mr. Lincoln's remains will lie in state in the principal cities of the North, before they are interred at Springfield, his native town. Mr. Secretary Seward is, we rejoice to say, recovering from the wounds inflicted by the assassin. At present, Booth, who has been completely identified as the man who took the life of Mr. Lincoln, is at large, but his capture, dead or alive, is almost certain. The arrest of two of his accomplices will doubtless lead to a revelation of the entire conspiracy, which aimed at the destruction of the most conspicuous Ministers and generals of the Union. Upon the high-minded military chief of the Confederates the awful catastrophe came like a thunder-clap, and General Lee, unnerved by the news, shut himself up in his house, and refused to listen to the details of a crime which reflected ineffaceable dishonour upon the cause he had espoused.

A few hours after President Lincoln breathed his last, Vice-President Johnson was quietly installed as his successor. Since we wrote last week, a flood of light has been thrown upon the antecedents of the new President, which have gone far to alter our hasty estimate of his character. Then, his iron *régime* as Governor of Tennessee and his disgraceful exhibition at the inaugural ceremony on the 4th of March, were the best known incidents of his career. Now, we learn—it is a pity the explanation has been so tardy—that Mr. Johnson's drunkenness was a deplorable accident, not the indulgence of a habit, and that his force of character and oratorical power have raised him from the position of a poor white in the Southern States to his present eminence. Unlike Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Johnson has spent a great part of his life in partisan warfare in a Border State. The new President evidently feels the weight of responsibility cast upon him, and has comported himself at this crisis with a dignity and prudence which are reassuring. He retains Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and, till he sees the drift of events, declines to announce his policy, beyond bespeaking punishment for the Confederate leaders. Mr. Johnson will be lenient to the Southern people, but harsh towards the Southern aristocracy, with whom he has a bitter personal quarrel. His elevation to the Presidential chair is the crowning incident of the second American Revolution. "The haughty aristocracy which thought it beneath their dignity to acknowledge Mr. Lincoln as President, and reviled him for having been a railsplitter, now," says our New York correspondent, "tremblingly await their doom at the hands of one of the despised white trash of the South, which the slaveowner ranked below the negro."

We are happily not left to infer the drift of the new President's foreign policy from vague rumour. On the 20th of April Mr. Johnson gave frank expression to his views on receiving Sir Frederick Bruce and the diplomatic corps. His speech in reply to our new Minister at Washington was open, dignified, weighty, and satisfactory. After referring to the natural obstacles to thorough cordiality between the two countries, the President went on to say:—"So devoted are the two nations throughout all their domains, and even in the most remote territorial and colonial possessions, to the principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty, that, on the other hand, the superficial observer might erroneously count upon a continual concert of action and sympathy, amounting to an alliance between them. Each is charged with the development of the progress and liberty of a considerable portion of the American race. Each, in its sphere, is subject to difficulties and trials not participated in by the other. The interests of civilisation and of humanity require that the two should be friends." Although Mr. Johnson is said to be an obstinate disciple of the Monroe doctrine, we have full confidence that the responsibility of his position, and the Conservative feeling of his countrymen, will, far more than his private opinions, govern his foreign policy.

The struggle for Southern independence may now be said to be over. Our columns to-day record the capture of Mobile after an obstinate siege, the surrender of Raleigh, Montgomery, and other Confederate towns, and the submission of several subordinate insurgent chiefs. The army under General Johnstone, the last considerable organised force in the field, had not yet surrendered, but began to melt away when the news of Lee's capitulation arrived. At the latest date Sherman and Johnstone were negotiating with a view to a pacific arrangement.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

IT is hard yet to believe that the American President whose name has come to be so intimately identified with the whole course of the great struggle of this century, and whose receptive and simple mind seemed to absorb all the noble and wholesome lessons evolved from it, has been struck down by the hand of the assassin—foully murdered, when all his ripened experience, directed by a humane and large-hearted nature, was about to be applied to the stupendous problem which awaits solution in the United States. Four years ago his countrymen had entrusted to him the momentous task of putting down a gigantic rebellion, and restoring the American Union. As their President he was invested with the powers of a Dictator, and those powers were used by him with a singleness of purpose unsurpassed by Washington himself. Amid reverses, sometimes almost overwhelming, he remained calm and hopeful. Military and administrative blunders augmented his wisdom, and modified his plans. He listened with marvellous patience to the advice of others, but kept his own counsel—and when his mind was made up, when he "put his foot down" as on the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, he never swerved from his resolution. Consulting public opinion, and yet ever in his decisions, keeping in its rear he made sure of his ground. His tender heart could not refuse to enter upon negotiations, though he knew they would be abortive while Confederate armies were in the field.

At last the goal was in sight; the rebellion was crushed; the South was at his feet; the Union he had sworn to preserve became again practicable. How solemn and pathetic was his last message to Congress in prospect of that issue! Then, duty having been fulfilled, his whole soul was bent on reconciliation. There was to be no proscription, no humiliation, no passing under the harrows, for the vanquished Confederates. "Come back, and resume your position in the Commonwealth. We have never acknowledged the rebellion, and we shall not now. You need no amnesty. When your arms are laid down you are our fellow citizens." Such was the magnanimous policy by which he would have healed four years of suffering and of bitter animosities, and restored a broken nation. His heart and thoughts were full of it. On the very morning of the fatal day he held a Cabinet meeting. "He was more cheerful and happy," says Mr. Stanton, "than I had ever seen him, rejoiced at the near prospect of firm and durable peace at home and abroad, manifested in marked degree the kindness and humanity of his disposition, and the tender and forgiving spirit that so eminently distinguished him." In this benevolent mood, with the prospect of all his genial and humane qualities having legitimate exercise in the restoration of a great Republic, and in healing the wounds inflicted by a destructive war, the pistol of a skulking villain—would we could say madman—took his life, and the South even more than the North was left to mourn over the loss of its best friend. For himself no death could be more glorious. "His euthanasia," says Mr. Adams, "is complete. For him we ought not to mourn. His work was done; he had fought the good fight; he had finished his course."

The grief of the American people at the overwhelming calamity is probably unparalleled in history. Never has any country been so stupefied and bowed down to the dust by the loss of a public man—so stricken with woe that, for a time, national triumphs are forgotten in the all-absorbing sorrow. And the reason of this national prostration is not far to seek. President Lincoln had, under circumstances of the utmost difficulty and temptation, gained the implicit confidence of a trusting people. While the storm was raging around, and threatening to engulph the national bark, their pilot was ever at his post, calm and confident—lashed to the helm. He was the very embodiment of a nation's hopes and purposes. His public career developed a new order of statesmanship racy of the American soil, of which a lofty sense of public duty, perfect sincerity, intuitive sagacity, and a child-like simplicity of purpose were the ingredients—one which needed no diplomatic arts, nor profound astuteness to ensure success. Mr. Lincoln's countrymen believed in him, because they saw through him. They knew that immoveable rectitude and unselfish patriotism underlaid his public policy, that the moral instincts and broad sympathies of a great nature would guide him aright, and that these qualities had given him a complete ascendancy over his colleagues. They knew also, though by an accident, that their President, when most overwhelmed by the cares of state, and beset by clamorous busybodies, would rob himself of needed rest to seek daily guidance from above in his responsible task. Their trust deepened into strong affection, which had risen to the flood tide of pride and admiration when Mr. Lincoln was snatched from them in a moment.

A week ago this overwhelming bereavement appeared irreparable. Who shall say so now? Mr. Lincoln's death has been a great revelation of national strength in the midst of sorrow in America—of spontaneous and genuine sympathy by the civilised world. Never did political martyrdom bear such glorious and unexpected fruits. Universal humanity has risen not merely to reprobate a deed of horror, but to offer its tribute of reverence for the memory of a great American, and the consolation of its sympathy to a bereaved nation. England has eagerly come forward to claim her fellowship of sorrow with America—to mourn with her not as a spectator, but as a kinsman. In the grave of President Lincoln—in this intermingling of a common grief—national animosities, jealousies, and misunderstandings are buried and forgotten. The hearts of two kindred people are softened towards each other, and from henceforth the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the world enter upon a new and more cordial relationship. What Mr. Lincoln, with all his yearning after brotherly feeling and international confidence, could not entirely effect while living, has been brought about by his tragic death, and this has come about at a juncture when the close of a civil war, and the downfall of an aggressive Slave Power, remove the last apparent obstacle to closer and abiding relationship.

But the death of their revered President has also revealed the greatness of the American nation and the stability of her institutions. A catastrophe which might have reft asunder a European monarchy has left untouched a single stone of the great American Republic. Amid the demonstrations of universal grief and consternation at the national bereavement, Mr. Lincoln's constitutional successor is quietly installed in the vacant chair. This exhibition of republican conservatism and constitutional loyalty has astonished the whole world. Mr. Adams exults in this phenomenon with pardonable pride. "We have," he said at the meeting of the Americans on Monday, "parted with a most faithful servant. But the nation has not lost with him one atom of the will which animated others of its servants as fully as it did him.

It is one of the notable features of this great struggle that it is not particular men who have attempted to lead on the people, but rather that the people have first given the tone, to the level of which their servants must come up, or else sink out of sight and be forgotten. Whoever it is that is employed, the spirit that must animate him comes from a higher source. The cause of the country, then, does not depend on any man or any set of men."

"Assassination," as Mr. Disraeli finely says, "has never changed the history of the world." In this case it has stricken down a statesman and wounded a nation without changing its Government or altering its policy. So far as we can see, never was a more senseless crime or gigantic blunder committed. The motives for this diabolical act are at present shrouded in mystery. Personal animosity against Mr. Lincoln there could hardly be, for he had never made a personal enemy. Whether or not Booth and his accomplice were tools in the hands of a gang of reckless fanatics, there seems no doubt that the plot was hatched by Maryland slaveowners, and that the villany was bred in that atmosphere of moral degradation and unbridled lust of power which made possible the bludgeoning of a Charles Sumner behind his back amid the plaudits of a "chivalrous" slaveocracy, and would, had it not been stopped in time, have dragged down a continent into the depths of barbarism and unrighteousness. Now at least slavery has received its death-blow. "No Northern party or section of a party," says our New York correspondent, "now dare shake hands with slavery over the murdered body of Mr. Lincoln, who thus has died for his country as truly and as nobly as any one of the tens of thousands who have poured out their blood on the battlefield."

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE approaching close of the present Parliament, and possibly the advent of a general election, induced the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Thursday, prior to the introduction of his Budget, to review the financial condition of the country since the House of Commons now in session was called together. This brilliant retrospect was naturally a labour of love to a Minister who has been the principal promoter of the successful policy he describes, and who might, if modesty had permitted, have justly claimed to have been, by reason of his financial policy, the mainstay of the Government in whose name he spoke, and the author of whatever reputation the House of Commons he was addressing possessed. It was a record of bold, enlightened and triumphant legislation, such as no country in the world has ever produced; of resources kept up while taxes were remitted; of burdensome expenditure made endurable by lightening the springs of industry and removing the obstacles to commerce. During part of those six years the expenditure on our armaments and fortifications was unusually heavy. But notwithstanding this outlay, for which there is so little to show, amounting, according to General Peel, to an aggregate of one hundred and sixty millions sterling, the retrospect is favourable. Our expenditure now compared with 1859 is less by abont a million and a-half, or by 3,663,000*l.* if we add the amount saved by the falling in of the Long Annuities. The national income, notwithstanding a balance of taxes remitted over those imposed, to the extent of 6,710,000*l.*, has been increased by about four millions, and nearly eighteen millions have been taken off the national debt. In summing up his retrospective review, Mr. Gladstone was able to say:—"We see the state of the public mind tranquil and reassured, and the condition of the country generally prosperous and satisfactory. The history—the financial history—of this Parliament has been a remarkable one. It has raised a larger revenue than I believe ever at any period of peace or of war was raised by taxation, after taking into account the changes in the value of money, within an equal space of time. The expenditure of the same period has been upon a scale that had never before been reached in time of peace. The amount and variety of the changes introduced into our financial legislation have been greater than within a like number of years at any former period."

In concluding this lucid statement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not fail to pay an eloquent tribute to Mr. Cobden, "the man who bore a larger share than other man in realising this system which has been so beneficial to the country"—the statesman "whose memory is part of the inheritance of his country."

We come now to the financial statement for the coming year. Mr. Gladstone has the prospect of a revenue of 70,170,000*l.*, and estimates the expenditure at 66,139,000*l.*, leaving the large surplus of 41,031,000*l.* to be disposed of. Out of these materials, the Chancellor of the Exchequer can claim the merit of having produced a Budget, simple in its aims, containing no surprises or recondite experiments, and satisfactory to the country at large. Mr. Gladstone proposes to take sixpence off the duty on tea, reduce the income-tax from sixpence to fourpence in the pound, and lower the duty on fire insurances to a uniform tax of one-and-sixpence, and the one shilling duty upon the policy to a penny stamp. The loss entailed on the revenue for the ensuing year by these operations, is as follows:—

Duty on Tea	£2,300,000
Income Tax	2,600,000
Fire Insurance	520,000
Total Relief ...	£5,420,000

leaving the small surplus of 253,000*l.* to meet the contingencies of the next financial year.

The choice of these taxes for remission was elaborately justified by Mr. Gladstone in the course of his speech. He convincingly showed that tea had a stronger claim than malt. The tax on the former is forty per cent.; on the latter, only twenty per cent. A reduction on the one duty is likely to be recuperative; a partial remission of the malt-tax, if it led to an increased consumption of beer, would proportionably diminish the revenue derived from the duties on spirits. A partial reduction of the duties on malt would not benefit the consumers of beer—a substantial abatement of the duties on tea would be an immediate boon to the public. The total abolition of the duties on malt would, said the Chancellor, be the death-warrant of our whole system of indirect taxation, and lead to the imposition of the whole burden of taxation on property—a contingency which the country squires who advocate the abolition of this tax cannot contemplate with satisfaction. The right hon. gentleman couples the remission of the malt-tax, with the continuance of the income-tax, and remits the problem involved by this juxta-position to the consideration of a new Parliament. If the agricultural burden is to come off, the income-tax must be retained, or a great retrenchment in expenditure effected. But with the view of meeting the objection that a uniform duty on malt discourages the cultivator of light barley lands, it is proposed that the tax shall be assessed, at the option of the maltster, either by weight or dry measure.

Without indicating what, in his view, should be the normal expenditure of the nation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimates incidentally that he still considers it excessive—actually to our needs, and relatively to that of France. Our scale of expenditure has been altogether on a larger scale since the Russian war—some twelve millions and a half more, and higher by three millions and a half than it was before Lord Palmerston raised the bugbear of external aggression seven years ago. We would not forget that six and a half millions have been taken off since 1860-1, the year of our highest expenditure; still less would we neglect to echo the language of the *Times*, that though the burden of taxation is relatively less, "absolutely it is still great, *and the first object of English statesmen for many years must be to abate its magnitude.*"

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE Budget is now the great card of the Session; and although, by a breach of confidence somewhere, the *Times* of Thursday morning was able to anticipate the most interesting items of Mr. Gladstone's statement in the evening, the attendance of members and strangers was as crowded as usual. Simple as were the financial operations to be proposed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer enshrined them in a speech of two hours and a half, full of figures of speech as well as of arithmetic, and containing a luminous survey of the economical triumphs which he has achieved and which he modestly credited to the House of Commons that sanctioned them. The criticism which followed was *pro formâ* rather than earnest; and not a few members who had shared in the loud and emphatic cheering which greeted the proposed reduction of the income-tax by one third, were professionally and inconsistently zealous in deploring the continuance of the malt duties. It was a Budget framed to pass—and that without serious hindrance.

Both Houses were on Monday engaged in a mournful duty—the adoption of an address to the Crown for an expression of condolence and indignation in reference to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. In the Lords, Earl Russell was dry, cold, and precise, unable to rise to the height of the occasion, however well intentioned. But his lordship's speech, if wanting in a fervour we cannot reasonably expect, was a model of propriety compared with that of Earl Derby, who could on such an occasion talk about precedent, and speak of the awful atrocity he bewailed as more a blunder than a crime! Compared with the Upper House, the Commons shone to advantage. Regretting the Premier's indisposition, we cannot regret that he was not present to move an address, which needed for its support all the warmth of sympathy Sir George Grey was able to throw into his speech. Probably, the Home Secretary's expression of a cordial hope on behalf of this country, that by means of forbearance, it may be of temperate conciliation, the Union of the North and South may again accomplished, especially if it can be accomplished by common consent, freed from what hitherto constituted the weakness of that Union—the curse and disgrace of slavery, will give greater satisfaction to the bereaved nation than formal Parliamentary condolences. Nothing could be more felicitous and high toned than Mr. Disraeli's brief address in seconding the motion. But more than all official or non-official utterances on this direful event, will the autograph letter of Queen Victoria to Mrs. Lincoln, "conveying the heartfelt sympathy of a widow to a widow," touch the hearts of our kinsmen across the Atlantic.

On Monday Lord Houghton (late Mr. Monckton Milnes) moved the second reading of Mr. Hadfield's Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill in a speech which, if rather too apologetic as judged from outside the gilded chamber of the House of Lords, was intelligent and hearty. No one else deeming it worth while to oppose this little and oft-rejected modicum of ecclesiastical reform, Lord Derby flung at it the silly and disdainful speech, looked at apart from party interests, to which we have elsewhere referred. Worse than the result of the division, which showed 49 votes for and 72 against the Bill, was the shameful apathy of the so-called Liberal peers relative to a measure in which so large a section of the community are interested.

The entire sitting of the House of Commons yesterday was devoted to Mr. Baines's Borough Franchise Bill, proposed at the present time by the hon. member for Leeds rather to enable Ministers and private members to redeem broken pledges, than with any expectation of carrying the measure. On this occasion Lord Elcho moved the previous question, and was supported by Mr. Lowe in one of those masterly and elaborate speeches which have marked his Parliamentary course this Session. Mr. Bazley and Mr. Leatham ably sustained Mr. Baines, and Mr. Osborne's lips were once more unlocked to administer a caustic castigation to unfaithful Liberals, and a recreant Government. No member of the Government spoke on the occasion, though the Lord Advocate rose only to be put down. The debate was adjourned. In the absence of the leader of the House, Sir George Grey declined to fix a day for its resumption. But the discussion will come on again on Friday, *if* there should be an opening.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

NEW YORK, Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

The national rejoicing at the overwhelming success of the Union arms and the prospects of a speedy peace has been suddenly changed into grief and consternation by the assassination of President Lincoln and a nearly successful attempt on the life of Secretary Seward. Last Friday night, about ten o'clock, Mr. Lincoln was shot in the head while sitting in his stage box at Ford's Theatre, in Washington. He never recovered his consciousness, and died the next morning at half-past seven o'clock. It would appear that a benefit performance was advertised for the evening in question, at which it was further announced that both the President and General Grant would be present. The General, however, left for Philadelphia by an early train, and Mr. Lincoln, not wishing that the public should be altogether disappointed, kept his engagement, though rather reluctantly, as Mrs. Lincoln was not very well. During the third act of the performance the assassin pushed his way through the dress circle of the theatre, and told the sentinel at the door of the President's box that he was a Senator, and had been sent for by Mr. Lincoln. He was allowed to pass, and, entering the box, at once shot Mr. Lincoln from behind. He then passed to the front of the box, and, inflicting a severe wound with a large dirk-knife on the only gentleman who was present, who tried to detain him, he leaped down on to the stage, a distance of some eight to ten feet, crying out, "The South is avenged! *sic semper tyrannis*"—the motto of the State of Virginia—disappeared behind the scenes. The suddenness of the affair, and the dramatic evit of the murderer, appear to have stunned the audience, many of whom at first thought it was part of the regular performance. They were soon undeceived, and the excitement was terrible; but the criminal in the meantime made good his escape.

Mr. Lincoln was carried to a house opposite the theatre, and his wound was at once found to be mortal. Beyond a convulsive lifting of the right hand, he gave no sign of consciousness, and expired without apparent suffering some nine hours after receiving the fatal shot. In the meantime, the members of his family and of his Cabinet had gathered at the house to take their last leave of one of the kindliest men that ever lived. Within ten minutes' time of the assassination of the President, a stranger called at Mr. Seward's house, and on the pretence of being the bearer of a special medical prescription from Mr. Seward's physician, insisted on being admitted to the bedside of the suffering Secretary. He succeeded in passing the hall porter, but near the bedroom-door he encountered the Secretary's eldest son, Mr. Frederick Seward, who, on hearing his explanation, refused him admittance. On this he struck Mr. Seward terrible and perhaps fatal blows on the head with the but-end of a pistol. Another and a younger son, Major Seward, hearing the scuffle, now emerged from his father's room. Without a word the assassin dealt him several blows with a knife, and rushed past him into the room. Here this desperado sprang upon the bed where lay the Secretary, still severely suffering from the result of his recent accident, and stabbed him two or three times in the neck and face. Mr. Seward arose convulsively, and fell out of bed. The assailant, after dealing the nurse, who attempted to stop him, a terrible wound, rushed from the study, and, mounting his horse, which he had left standing before the door, fled from the city. Strange to say, Mr. Seward's wounds are not mortal; both cheeks were laid open, and he had a severe wound in the throat, but no arteries were touched, and, though very weak from loss of blood, strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. His escape is due to his rolling out of bed, and to a contrivance of wire which had been used in setting his fractured jaw, and partially protected his throat.

Mr. Frederick Seward, who is Assistant Secretary to the department of which his father is chief, was much more seriously injured; his scull was fractured, and though the latest report is that consciousness has so far returned that he can recognise his wife and cousin, yet his recovery is very doubtful. Major Seward was only slightly injured, and the nurse is also recovering.

At first it was thought that the murderer of the President and the assailant of Mr. Seward's household were one and the same man. It is now positive that two accomplices were engaged in the dreadful acts, and there is strong ground for suspicion of a deeply laid plot to include Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, General Grant, and Vice-President Johnson, and perhaps the rest of the Cabinet, in the list of victims. The fact that both assassins got off so safely, and have so far eluded pursuit, would seem to indicate they must have clever accomplices.

The murderer of the President is fully identified as John Wilkes Booth, the youngest son of the well-known actor, Edmund Booth. A hat left in the President's box is identified as belonging to him, and a spur dropped upon the stage when he jumped down from the box is recognised as having been worn by him. He was well known in Washington, and was recognised by several of the audience when he made his escape across the stage. The leader of the orchestra, and Miss Keene, who was just coming on the stage as the shot was fired, declared that Booth was the criminal. He appears to have been a man of dissolute habits and ungovernable temper. He quitted the stage about a year ago, and has since made quite a fortune in petroleum speculations. He was violently Southern in his politics, and was in the habit of expressing his views with very little reserve. From letters found in his trunk it would seem as if the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was to have been attempted at his inauguration on the 4th of March, but it was doubtless postponed in consequence of the U. S. authorities being very actively on their guard at that time. There can be no doubt that Booth laid his plans with great deliberation, and while apparently setting no value on his life, took all possible precautions to secure an escape. It appears that the box occupied by the Presidential party was a double one, a partition being removed to throw two boxes into one on a State occasion; there are therefore two doors to the box, and the lock of the inside door proves on examination to have been so arranged as to allow the assassin to enter, in case any precaution should have been taken to secure the regular entrance. In this same door there also appears to have been a small hole whittled out with an ordinary pocket-knife, just in a line with the head of the President when occupying his usual seat. All this looks like an accomplice or accomplices in the murder. Booth had often played at this theatre, and was well known to all the actors as well as the assistants. Just before committing the crime, he called out one of the stage-carpenters to hold a horse for him close by the stage-door of the theatre; he then went round to the front, as already described, and after effecting his purpose, made his way behind the scenes, gained his horse, and rode rapidly away. Mr. Seward's assailant is not so clearly identified, but is generally supposed to be a young man of notorious character, from a neighbouring county of the State of Maryland. It is to be hoped that both criminals will very speedily be captured. So far, I believe, there is no evidence connecting this diabolical crime with any of the Southern leaders. It would appear to have been planned by a gang of reckless young men in Baltimore, or its neighbourhood, who, rendered desperate by the sinking fortunes of the South, and setting small store on their own lives, resolved to avenge their fancied wrongs by striking down the President, his successful General, and his chief Cabinet officers. It certainly looks at present as if the Cabinet and Vice-President have had a very narrow escape, and it is generally believed that the courage of some of the conspirators failed them at the eleventh hour.

I cannot describe to you the effect produced on this city last Saturday morning when this terrible news was published. After the first stupor of surprise and horror a strong desire for swift and summary vengeance on the South, which was supposed to have instigated the atrocity, appeared to animate every one, even those who had been much opposed to Mr. Lincoln's politics. It was extremely dangerous to utter even the mildest remark in disparagement of the murdered President, and some men who were imprudently enough to express gratification at his death had to run for their lives. So great was the excitement, that strong men in all directions were seen crying like children, all business was instantly suspended, stores and offices were closed, and meetings held to give expression to the feelings of gloom, of doubt, and of indignation that everywhere obtained. The intervening Sunday helped to calm down the extreme excitement, and yesterday there was a much quieter feeling, but the American people never realised how much they loved, and above all trusted, Abraham Lincoln till he was taken from them. "Honest old Abe" was in his case no unmeaning epithet. Those in the North who voted against him and opposed his administration gave him credit for a desire to do right according to his ability. He was certainly one of the kindest-hearted of men, and in losing him at the present crisis the South lose their best friend. At a Cabinet meeting held on the day of his death, he is said to have especially spoken in favour of kind and conciliatory measures towards the conquered South. As far as the interests of the South are concerned, Mr. Lincoln's assassination is not only an atrocious crime, it is an enormous blunder. Already a cry for vengeance has gone up from all the North which the new President will not have the power, as he scarcely has the will, to resist. As I wrote to you last week Mr. Lincoln was greatly blamed by the extremists of his own party for being too lenient towards the defeated rebels, and now these same men exclaim that he has fallen the first victim to his own mistaken policy. Probably for his public reputation, the late President was removed at a happy moment with all the glory upon him of having, through infinite difficulty, discouragement, and at times abuse, conducted this terrible civil war to a successful issue. The difficulties of reconstruction were beginning to press upon him, as his speeches to the people who assembled to congratulate him on the surrender of Lee's army very plainly show. He could scarcely have carried out his policy of conciliation and forgiveness without causing a split in his party, perhaps even its entire break-up. Mr. Lincoln's death by the hands of a Southern assassin drives the last nail into the coffin of American slavery. You must bear in mind that the anti-slavery sentiments of the Northern *majority* are of very recent birth. Certainly every man who voted for M'Clellan, and very many of those who voted for Mr. Lincoln, at the last Presidential election, would have been very glad to welcome back the South to the Union with her domestic institutions untouched; and who shall say what concessions might not have been made to this accursed system in that revulsion of public feeling which, in the prospect of a restored Union and a welcome peace, was fast changing the current of general Northern sympathy towards the defeated and ruined South? The late President was cautious, and arrived at his conclusions slowly, but whenever he had made up his mind and "set his foot down," he was immoveable. The progress of events convinced him that no peace was possible on this continent till slavery was dead. A return to their allegiance and a giving up of their cherished institutions were the terms he insisted on as the object of the war, yet even he might have found it difficult to have freed the slaves at once and for ever, if a considerable party at the North had stood up for a compromise on this particular question. The difficulty of dealing with the freed negroes, the anxiety of Northern merchants to renew their Southern correspondence and collect some of their outstanding debts, and the desire to retrieve the losses occasioned by four years of war, might have raised a formidable opposition to immediate and general emancipation. This danger is now for ever past. No Northern party or section of a party now dare shake hands with slavery over the murdered body of Mr. Lincoln, who thus has died for his country as truly and as nobly as any one of the tens of thousands who have poured out their blood on the battlefield. Not a little of the doubt and dismay caused by the murder of Mr. Lincoln was due to a general want of confidence in his successor. Though repeated threats had been made against Mr. Lincoln's life, yet the possibility of Andrew Johnson succeeding to the Presidency appears scarcely to have been thought of, or he would not have been nominated to the office of Vice-President. In the distribution of important offices regard is always had to the claims of individual States. It is not customary for any State to have more than one seat in the Cabinet. When a State is not there represented, some leading foreign mission or prominent post at home is given to one of her principal citizens in order to equalise the distribution of offices and emoluments as much as possible among the different States. It was necessary to recognise Tennessee. She was the first State won back by the Union arms from the clutches of Secession. Mr. Johnson was undoubtedly her foremost public man who had stood firm for the Union, he had great influence with a large number of his fellow-citizens, he had rendered great services to the Northern cause; and it was proper that some recognition should be made of his claims. He was scarcely fitted for a Secretaryship; moreover his frequent presence in his adopted State was very necessary. The office of Vice-President was one of dignity, if not of power or influence, and it admitted of his frequent absence from Washington. Hence his election to that office, and his consequent elevation to the Presidency by the untimely death of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Johnson is one of the very few instances of the self-made man rising to political power and influence in a Southern State. Without any means of education, he worked as a journeyman tailor at a very early age, and it is said first learned to read after his marriage, his wife being his teacher. By strenuous application and self-denial he educated himself, and was soon recognised by his fellow-townsmen as possessing great force of character and much oratorical power. He went through nearly every grade of civic and political office, till in 1857 he was elected United States Senator from his adopted State of Tennessee. He had a great reputation as a stump speaker, and immense influence amongst the middle and poorer classes of his State, but he appears always to have waged a bitter war with the larger slaveholders who formed the aristocracy, and assumed to dictate the political appointments of their State. The leaders of Southern society, having abundant leisure, preferred to keep political place and power in the hands of their own class. Hence the Southern representatives to Congress were generally men of culture and polish, and devoted themselves with untiring energy to the interests of their class and favourite institutions. They were very jealous of any opposition to their will on the part of their poor white neighbours. They made it a matter of scornful reproach to the North that they sent so many men of humble origin to the House of Representatives, and even to the Senate. Mr. Johnson's position was a peculiar one—a Democrat and a believer in slavery of the Andrew Jackson school, he was yet at feud with the slaveholding oligarchy which sought to drag the whole country at its chariot-wheels. When the rebellion broke out, Tennessee was hurried into Secession. When recovered by the Union arms, Mr. Johnson, who had become convinced that slavery and the Union could not exist together, was appointed Military Governor of his State, and laboured successfully to bring her back to the Union. The "whirligig of time" here brings the strangest of revenges. The haughty aristocracy which thought it beneath their dignity to acknowledge Mr. Lincoln as President, and reviled him for having been a railsplitter, now tremblingly await thier doom at the hands of one of the despised white trash of the South, which the slaveowner ranked below the negro.

On Saturday morning, a few hours after Mr. Lincoln breathed his last, the oaths of office were administered to Andrew Johnson by Chief Justice Chase, in the presence of the Cabinet and a few of the leading men in Washington. He was thus quietly inaugurated President of the United States. Beyond requesting all the heads of departments to retain their posts, and generally declaring his intention of carrying out Mr. Lincoln's policy, the new President has given but slight indication of the course he intends to pursue. It is, however, inferred that he will grant no pardon to the leaders of the rebellion, but is disposed to treat the Southern people very leniently. He appears so far to have conducted himself with becoming dignity and propriety, and to be fully impressed with the responsibilities of his position. The anxiety caused by the unfortunate exhibition he made of himself at the inauguration on the last 4th of March has therefore in a great degree subsided. He is a man of great force and determination of character, and of great natural ability, and we can only hope he may display that measure of justice and earnest desire to do right which were the honourable characteristics of his predecessor. He has a stupendous task before him. May he prove equal to its righteous performance!

Business is almost suspended till after the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, which takes place to-morrow; but as far as a return of gold to its former price and increased subscriptions to the popular loan are any indications, the new President would appear to have the full confidence of the commercial classes.

The capture of Mobile and the negotiations going on for the surrender of Johnston's army have excited comparatively little interest, as the terrible tragedy at Washington has overshadowed all besides, and completely absorbed the public interest.

The whole city is draped in mourning. There is scarcely a house that does not display some sign of sorrow for the national loss. Broadway is quite a sight. For nearly three miles there is literally not an hotel or a store that is not covered with black and white draperies, some of them arranged in a very effective manner. The effect is very impressive.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

(*Continued from page* 349.)

The CHAIRMAN, on rising to address the meeting, was loudly cheered. He said he thought it would be a matter of consideration for the new council of the Liberation Society whether, considering the great success which has characterised the present Conference, let that success be measured by the unprecedented numbers that had attended, or the wide area of country from which those delegates had come, or the gratifying financial results—instead of triennial parliaments, they should not have annual parliaments. (Hear, hear.) He had attended several Conferences of the Liberation Society, and he had always gone back to Lancashire fortified with arguments on behalf of their great cause, and inspired with vigour and determination to do all that in him lay to work out the noble ends they had in view. He also thought that when they came from Lancashire and the other provinces of the kingdom, they conferred a benefit upon their friends who resided in the metropolis. He believed that the benefits that they mutually conferred upon each other signalised the success and the results of the operations of the Society. (Hear, hear.) He found, among the many topics which had been so wisely and so ably discussed by the Conference in its various sittings, that one topic above all others, perhaps, might be found to be the most practical at the present moment—he meant the electoral policy which had been sketched out by the Council. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman then dwelt at some length on the state of Lancashire and the operations of the Society in that county. With respect to the southern division he felt, as one of the voters, that they had a deep stain to wipe out; but the Liberal party of that division since the last Parliament had spared themselves no effort to set themselves right on the register—(Hear, hear); and as one who had attended every meeting connected with the promotion of the Liberal registration of that division of the county—(Hear, hear), he was enabled to say that let the next election come when it might, they should be in a position upon the register, he said it deliberately and advisedly, if united and true to each other not only to return the Chancellor of the Exchequer for one of their members—(cheers)—but two other men good and true. (Cheers.) Their opponents knew this quite as well as themselves. Mr. Gladstone thus had a new constituency which very much better understood and appreciated him than that of Oxford. As far as he (the speaker) understood the class of men in his district who were in a position to exercise the franchise for the University—the class which styled itself *par excellence* Evangelicals—there were no greater foes to liberty and progress than they. At the last election for the city of Manchester, where there were three candidates—one, a good sound Radical Churchman, Thomas Bazley—another a milk-and-water Whig, Mr. Turner, a Unitarian—and the other a thorough-going Tory,—eleven clergymen in one of the wards, instead of voting for Mr. Bazley, the Churchmen, all voted for the Unitarian. He (the Chairman) had no faith in such men. (Hear, hear.) To place the slightest reliance on these men was utterly out of the question. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Canon Stowell, at a clerical meeting held in Southport within the last ten days, said the Nonconformists had only themselves to blame for the separation which was growing wider and wider between the Nonconformist ministers and the Evangelical clergy, and then alluded in terms of censure to the action of the Liberation Society. He (Mr. Mason) said then, let the separation grow wider and wider—(Loud cheers)—rather than abate one jot of our principles. The Chairman next urged the election of Mr. J. S. Mill for Westminster; for on his election the Society would have a champion in the House of Commons which perhaps it had not at present. Then beyond and above all there was their great champion, Edward Miall. (Loud cheers.) The Society would never take its true position before the Government of this country, and before the people, till Edward Miall represented them in Parliament. (Cheers.) He hoped that at the next general election they would see that gentleman vindicating in his calm, thoughtful, dispassionate, and able manner the great principles of this Society. (Cheers.)

H. COSSHAM, Esq., of Bristol, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting reviews with the deepest thankfulness the operations of the Society during the twenty-one years now completed, and rejoices at the vigorous and successful character of its operations, and at the extent to which its principles have already been recognised by the Legislature. That, stimulated by the recollections of the past, this meeting is encouraged to labour unremittingly for the accomplishment of the Society's objects, which, as it believes, will advance the interests of religion, and promote the happiness of the nation.

He said he felt grateful for the past and hopeful for the future. He was thankful, too, that Nonconformity had a history in this country, and of that history he was not ashamed. (Hear, hear.) He had noticed that in connection with all great public movements there were three stages through which they always passed; first, that in which everybody treated them with contempt. He had no doubt that they had lived past that. The next stage was that in which everybody abused them; and their society was almost getting through that stage. The next was, that in which everybody admitted they were right. He was satisfied that they were making much more impression on the Church than they themselves were aware of. (Hear, hear.) The Bicentenary movement had burnt a great truth into the Church of England. (Cheers.) What meant all those discussions coming up about Clerical Subscription? That great and good man, too, Mr. Spurgeon, had come to the front on this question, and he (the speaker) believed his thoughts had been directed to this subject by the Bicentenary celebration. Further, their principles were making much greater progress on the continent than many people were aware of; he was afraid they would get the start of them in England. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cossham adverted to Mr. Gladstone's views, remarking that the principles he had enunciated respecting the Irish Church would pass on to the English Church. He was glad the colonists would not have any State Church to fight, or to undo the mischief which Church and State had wrought in the mother country. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the bishops and the House of Lords, he would venture to say that there were no votes on record more opposed to the national progress of this country than the votes of the right reverend bench. The Society had a great work before them, and they must do it. They must not mind difficulties, for truth and right were on their side, and they would win. (Cheers.)

Dr. PRICE, of Aberdare, seconded the resolution. He said that Wales, for fifteen or eighteen years, had been favoured by visits from their friend Mr. Williams, their indefatigable secretary, and by their friend Mr. Miall, and other gentlemen, who had so indoctrinated the Welsh people that they now began to understand the true principles of the Liberation Society. They intended to do their duty at the next general election, and show that they were doing some good. He took some little credit for the one honest vote in the House of Lords the other night, given by a bishop. A friend to whom he was talking on the subject thought it must have been a London Bishop; he was sorry to strip his friend, however, of the glory and take it to the good Bishop of St. David's. (Cheers.) That gentleman perused everything that came from the Society. Dr. Price then gave a humorous account of the litigious proceedings in a celebrated village in the Principality, where the clergyman and a shoemaker were the chief parties concerned. The Doctor told his tale with admirable effect, repeatedly convulsing his audience with laughter. As a rule, he said, the Church flourished best in the parishes where there was no rate laid for its maintenance. He blessed God that they had staunch men who were prepared to endure persecution, and to have their property taken from them rather than give way to a dominant Church. He trusted they would have all the assistance the Society could give them in order to spread further information. He thought South Wales was pretty well indoctrinated, and he trusted they would open a campaign among their friends in the North. There were some true-hearted people there, and he hoped the Society would get hold of them before long. (Cheers.)

The Rev. G. GOULD, of Norwich, supported the resolution. He said that during the twenty-one years which the Society had been in existence, it had been performing the office of an educator of the people, but its system of education had as yet reached only a small portion of all the Nonconformists of the country. At the meetings which had been held only a very few of the leading men amongst the various Nonconforming bodies had been present to show their sympathies for, and their co-operation with, the movement. He did not wish to cast a stone at those who differed from him on paramount matters of importance in the present day, but they must take care that they did not overlook the gravity of the times in which they were living, and they must not flatter themselves that their work only had to do with those who were outside the borders of Nonconformist circles. (Hear, hear.) There were yet prejudices to be broken down even amongst Nonconformists themselves, and till this was done, they could not make their force tell upon the public mind as it ought to tell. It had been said that they could if they liked send at least a hundred men as their representatives to Parliament; but he believed it would be a great thing if they could send only five as distinctive Nonconformists, and he submitted that until Nonconformists girded themselves up to the requirements of the case they would not be able to return so many as five in that specific character. As Christian men holding the principles which this Society had made its stand-point, it was their duty to take care that those principles should be enunciated on every suitable occasion with a courtesy towards those who opposed them, which would rob them of all opportunity of vilifying them for maintaining their principles, or of traducing the principles themselves. Until they could bring in these outsiders belonging to their own body, they could not expect to make much progress amongst either the Evangelical or the High Church party. He believed that there were High Churchmen who from their very conscientiousness in carrying out the practices in which they believed, and for which they found sufficient warranty in the rubrics of the Church, were ready to do Nonconformists justice for maintaining the principles which, from their study of the New Testament, they were prepared to avow by their speech, and to maintain by their lives. He believed that this question of educating the people on this matter was one which deserved and would receive the serious attention of the Executive Committee of the Society; and he ventured to submit, with all due deference to them, that in his opinion it would be of immense consequence if they could adopt a plan which was being carried out in connection with other institutions, of printing small and well-selected leaflets which they could enclose in their private letters embodying the principles, and suggesting some of their silent reasons for their support, which the Society held and avowed. (Hear, hear.) This plan was adopted with great success in the Corn-law agitation, and if such things could be written by some of the able men belonging to the Nonconformist body, in language such as any man of education might read, it would be sowing seeds which would spring up in a multitude of minds, and bring forth the fruit of honest conviction in furtherance of the truth which they desired to establish. It was of great importance to them that they should look at this matter in its true bearings upon the religious condition of the country. He had listened last night to a discussion at the Anthropological Society, which was a disgrace to those who took part in it, both as Englishmen and as men of science. It was stated there that the only object of missions should be to teach the natives the arts and sciences of civilised life; but the purpose which they had in view was that of winning men to truth and to God. The Established Church in this country was notoriously a failure, both in cities, towns, and villages, and what they wished to do was to set religion perfectly free so that it might go abroad in all its majestic purity and divine might, and battle with error on the ground which error itself should choose, and establish, upon principles which were as immutable as the throne of God itself, the reign of righteousness within the heart of man. The times in which they lived were specially calculated to evoke all that was manly and devoted in them in the service of the Redeemer. The propagandists of error were busy in every direction, and were pressing into their service all that they could possibly lay hold of, and it was not for them to sleep, but to arise and indoctrinate their countrymen with that which was consistent with their highest interests, and their everlasting salvation. It was for them to take care that when they went down to their graves, their children should not have to blush for their memories, or be ashamed of them because they had proved recreant to those principles which had been handed down to them through a long line of glorious ancestors who had fought with error in all the forms in which it assailed them; and for them, also, determine that only when they ceased to live should their testimony cease to be heard in behalf of God and of truth. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. ALEXANDER HANNAY, of London, who was suffering from a severe sore throat, but said he could not help expressing his attachment to the Society, and his great regret that the Nonconformists of the country were not more in sympathy with it, moved the following resolution:—

That, while mindful of the difficulties to be encountered in the further prosecution of the Society's work, this meeting finds in the present condition of the Established Churches and in the improved tendencies of public opinion, new incentives to exertion on the part of the advocates of Voluntaryism, and the strongest grounds for anticipating their eventual success.

Mr. JEREMIAH COLMAN, of Norwich, seconded the resolution, and congratulated those who had founded the Society upon the success that had attended its operations, and which, he said, he was sure must have exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Mr. CARVELL WILLIAMS, the Secretary, supported the resolution, and in doing so gave an abstract of the proceedings of the Conference, and compared the present with the past financial position of the Society.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, of Christchurch, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting has received with the utmost gratification a report of the proceedings of the Society's Seventh Triennial Conference; more especially has it learned with satisfaction the determination to raise a special fund of £25,000 for the extension of the Society's operations, and the liberality which has already been evinced in connection with the proposal—the complete success of which is ardently desired by this meeting.

He said he was glad to have another opportunity of testifying his attachment to the Society, and also to bear his witness to the intelligence, the ability, the Christian spirit and forbearance which had characterised all their proceedings and all the discussions of the Conference. He thought it was a great misfortune to this country that many deeply religious men were restrained by conscientious convictions from taking part in any matters which, however directly or indirectly, had to do with politics, forgetting that every man had certain duties to perform by virtue of being a citizen of a free country. He never asked himself whether he was likely to win success in any movement, provided it was a right one; but he believed that the reverses which the Society had from time to time suffered, would bring about salutary results. He believed that much yet remained to be done, especially by wholesome public discussion and agitation, before the end of the Society would be fully realised. (Cheers.)

Mr. ALFRED ILLINGWORTH, of Bradford, briefly seconded the resolution, and urged on Nonconformists the necessity of not losing the opportunity which they would have at the coming election of bringing their influence to bear on the British Parliament.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. EDWARD MIALL, who was received with great enthusiasm, said he should never forget a remark made to him on the night when the constitution of the Society had been settled, to the effect that the hour of triumph was always the time of difficulty and of danger. He liked to know when a real danger was approaching, because it called out all the activity and energy of the life that was in the Society. He remembered when the first reverse came upon the Society, and how it was said then that they had somebody to contend with, and something to fight for, and that they must throw themselves into the conflict with all their souls whatever

came of it. This was the spirit in which the work must be carried on. He trembled at successes, but he hailed apparent dangers, because he saw in them motives for putting forth whatever life they had. They were in little danger at present. The Free Churches of the country had reason to take shame to themselves for the position which they occupied in this matter. By the very fact of their constitution they gave a pledge to the world with respect to the relations which they would not sustain to the Government of the land, but what were they worth unless they were testifying for their principles in all sincerity before the world? (Cheers.) Every Nonconformist church ought to be an anti-State Church Society, and any inconsistency or indifference on their part in connection with this question gave at once the lie to their profession. It seemed to him that if these free churches would not take their part in doing the work, Providence would not employ them in accomplishing the triumph. (Hear, hear.) The end they had in view would be attained; he had never had any wavering of faith with regard to that. The irresistible current of events was leading towards it, but he would that the free churches, for the sake of illustrating what they were and whence they came, would take their part in it. It was said, and rightly said, by their opponents, that they were in a minority, but sometimes the minority could accomplish as much as the whole body itself, if only there was sufficient life in the body. They had a hard fight before them, and the next seven years would be of more importance to them than any number of years through which they had hitherto gone. If there were any who were not willing to go with their own principles, now was the time to withdraw, but there would be much self-sacrifice for those who remained. Their success might be nearer than they expected, and because the struggle was nearer it would be the more arduous. There were already those in high places of political society who were taking these questions in hand; much had been received from them in past times, but it would be a great delight to receive from them this great boon of the liberation of religion from State patronage and control. They must go forth to their work in daily dependence upon God, and the end would be not their honour, but a glory in which they would triumph, because they loved God's glory better than their own. Mr. Miall closed by proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Rev. JOSEPH COLEMAN, President of the Conference of the Methodist Free Churches, seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings then terminated.

Religious Intelligence.

JUNCTION-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.—The first anniversary of the Temporary Congregational Church, Junction-road, was celebrated last week. On Tuesday evening the Rev. Mark Wilks preached an impressive sermon. On Friday evening there was a numerously attended tea-meeting in the large room, which was decorated with flowers by the ladies of the congregation. The report, read by the secretary, Mr. Charles Miall, stated that this place of worship was opened a year ago to assist in providing for the spiritual wants of a rapidly-increasing population, that during that time the pulpit had been supplied by a succession of acceptable ministers, and that the attendance at the Sunday services had been highly encouraging. A Sunday-school and a Female Bible-class have been for some months in operation, and other useful agencies are projected. A very desirable site, and a frontage in the Junction-road, has been secured for the erection of a permanent place of worship, and it was announced that, in prospect of starting a building fund, Mr. Samuel Morley had, with his usual liberality, promised ten per cent. upon all the subscriptions raised by the 1st of November next, and a member of the congregation, 50*l.*, in addition to a handsome annual contribution for three years, if 500*l.* for the first year should be at once subscribed, or 1,000*l.* by the 1st of November. From a statement of accounts read by Mr. Ehrenzeller, the treasurer, it appeared that during the past year nearly 300*l.* has been raised by the congregation for fitting up the room and carrying on Divine worship. Mr. Eusebius Smith, who occupied the chair, expressed his gratification at this promising effort to increase the religious accommodation of the locality, and at the progress which had already been made by the Junction-road congregation. He was followed by the Revs. Mark Wilks, of Holloway; J. Viney, of Highgate; J. Fleming, and E. White, of Kentish Town; S. Manning, &c., all of whom spoke in terms of hearty sympathy with this new cause. The Revs. J. S. Wardlaw, M.A., and J. Varty also took part in the proceedings. Before the close of the proceedings a list of subscriptions as the commencement of the building fund was read, amounting to more than 500*l.* Mr. Wilks proposed that all the neighbouring Congregational churches should co-operate in promoting this new movement, and make for that purpose special collections in their several places of worship; and the suggestion, which the chairman thought well worthy of wider application, is likely to bear fruit. Various votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

HANLEY.—The Rev. David Horn, of Manchester, has accepted an invitation from the church at Hope Chapel, Hanley, and will enter on his stated labours on the first Sunday in June.

LEAMINGTON.—The Rev. J. Morell Blackie, LL.B., of New College, London, has accepted a cordial and affectionate invitation from the church and congregation worshipping in Spencer-street Chapel, to become their minister. Mr. Blackie has commenced his pastorship here under very auspicious circumstances, having large congregations attending his ministry.

HENDON.—On Thursday, the 27th ult., the foundation stone of the minister's house, now building in connection with the Congregational Church, was laid by Mrs. Spalding. The amount required is about 1,100*l.*, out of which the congregation and their friends have raised 600*l.*, and appeal to the public for the remainder. Thomas Spalding, Esq., on leaving the neighbourhood, generously presented the church with a piece of freehold land, of the value of 500*l.*, for the purpose of building the minister's house, and thus in some measure relieving the heavy burden of sustaining the church and many institutions in a neighbourhood likely soon to become an important one, but at present possessing a mere handful of men to support the church interests. It will greatly cheer those who have themselves done their utmost, if the object is speedily accomplished, and a permanent good will be secured.

BRAINTREE.—The ordination of Mr. Albert Goodrich (late student of Hackney College) as successor of the late Rev. John Carter in the ministry of the Independent chapel, Braintree, took place on Tuesday week. The service commenced at eleven o'clock. The Rev. J. Dewsnap, of Witham, read appropriate portions of Scripture and offered prayer. The Rev. S. Ransom, Professor of Hebrew, Hackney College, delivered the introductory address. The Rev. T. B. Sainsbury then proposed the usual questions to the deacons and pastor; and Mr. George Laver, one of the senior deacons, gave a statement of the circumstances which led to the present arrangement; and Mr. Goodrich, on his part, also gave satisfactory replies. Prayer was then offered, and the ceremony of "the laying on of the hands of the presbytery" took place. The Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., of London, whose ministry Mr. Goodrich some years attended, offered up the ordination prayer. The Rev. S. McAll delivered the charge to the young minister, and the Rev. T. Craig, of Bocking, concluded the ordination service with prayer. At three o'clock about 250 ladies and gentlemen partook of a cold collation at the Corn Exchange. The Rev. Albert Goodrich presided. Mr. Isaac Perry, of Chelmsford, welcomed the coming of their young friend who that day had been set apart as the pastor of the Congregational Church of Braintree. He had but little previous knowledge of the gentleman, but enough to know and believe that he was a man of God, and well fitted to the sacred and important office which he was to fill. The Rev. Albert Goodrich heartily thanked his friends and brethren for their expressions of kindness and sympathy. Several other toasts were drunk, the speakers being E. G. Craig, Esq., Revs. J. Dewsnap, Ransom, Sainsbury, C. Dukes, McAll, Clarkson, Gammidge, Phillips; Messrs. Laver and Farrant. In the evening a special service was held, the introductory portion being conducted by the Rev. S. Clarkson, Bocking; and a sermon preached by the Rev. G. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford.

HANTS CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF INDEPENDENT MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.—The half-yearly meetings of this body were held last week, in connection with the church and congregation assembling at Nodehill Chapel, Newport. On the evening of Tuesday the ministers and friends of the Hampshire Sunday-school Union held a tea-meeting at the Queen's Rooms, after which a public meeting, in the interests of Sabbath-school education, was presided over by Maurice Dear, Esq., of Cowes. An elaborate statistical report was read by Mr. W. G. Lankester, of Southampton, one of the secretaries of the Sunday-school Union. From this document it appears there are eighty-seven schools in Hampshire in connection with Congregational churches, with 1,231 teachers and 10,154 scholars, and that the latter have contributed during the year 1864, 708*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, principally in pence, to the support of missions, chapels, and the purchase of Bibles and general religious literature. Of this large sum 265*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* has been the result of a special collection for a new missionary ship, to replace the *John Williams*, wrecked on a coral reef in the South Seas. It was resolved at the meeting to initiate a system of prize essays on important Sunday-school topics, to be competed for by teachers, members of the Union. The officers and committee for the ensuing year were appointed, after which the Rev. Robert Nobbs, of Fareham, read a very practical and suggestive paper on "Teachers' Meetings." An interesting discussion arose on the subject matter of the paper, in which the Revs. J. A. Coultart, of Ryde, Norman Glass, of Basingstoke, Nicholas Hurry, of Bournemouth, Proctor, of Newport, and Messrs. Purchase, of Romsey, Gibbs, of Lymington, Tice, of Sopley, and Dowman and Williams, of Southampton, took part. On Wednesday morning the business meeting of the County Union was constituted, under the presidency of the Rev. G. J. Proctor. After devotional exercises, conducted by the Revs. S. Knell, of Throop, and W. H. Bassett, of Fordingbridge, the Rev. J. Woodwark, of Christchurch, the secretary of the Union, read the minutes of the previous meeting held at Basingstoke. Having devoted attention to the claims of the destitute parts of the county, a deputation of four gentlemen to represent the Union at the triennial conference of the Liberation Society was appointed. The meeting was next occupied by the business connected with the "New Evangelistic Fund," for raising 500*l.* annually to sustain a further staff of evangelists in the destitute parts of the county, and towards which Samuel Morley, Esq., of London, had promised to contribute 50*l.* per annum for three years. It was reported that less than 100*l.* was now needed to enable the committee to accept Mr. Morley's challenge, and steps were at once resolved upon whereby this amount was undertaken to be collected by various gentlemen present. At half-past two a dinner was partaken of at the Wheatsheaf Hotel; after which the toast of "the Queen" was proposed from the chair, and some stanzas of the National Anthem were sung. Votes of thanks to the friends at Newport, and to the valued secretary of the Union, were responded to by the Rev. J. D. Riley and the Rev. John Woodwark. A fraternal address was delivered to the Union from the Surrey Congregational Union by the Rev. Alexander Mackennal, B.A., of Surbiton, who specially called attention to the cases of persecution for conscience' sake which more or less were occurring throughout the country. He stated that the Surrey Union, under the presidency of Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of London, had organised a committee to call attention to such cases, and to take suitable measures for the protection of those whose consciences were coerced in any matter. He urged the supervision of such cases in Hampshire, alluding especially to the recent order of the Chief Constable of Hampshire to the men under his command, and the recent election of surgeon at Winchester Hospital. After tea in the schoolrooms, a numerous congregation assembled within Nodehill Chapel, to whom the Rev. Nicholas Hurry, of Bournemouth, preached a faithful and earnest sermon, founded on the 3rd verse of the General Epistle of St. Jude, at the close of which the Lord's supper was dispensed to ministers and members of churches by the Rev. John Woodwark.

SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The annual meetings of this union were held at Woodbridge on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 18 and 19, 1865. On Tuesday evening the Rev. George Gould, of Norwich, preached the union sermon from 1 Tim. iii. 15, in Beaumont Chapel. On Wednesday the ministers and delegates met for business in the vestry adjoining the Quay Meeting, the Rev. F. Hastings in the chair. The union has twelve agents employed in various parts of the county, labouring with encouraging success; it renders aid to two weaker churches and prosecutes an open-air mission effectively, in connection with which last year 340 services were held, the attendance at which may be put down at 70,000. The sums voted at the meetings for carrying out the operations of the union during the current year amounted to 700*l.*

SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—This synod the week before last held its annual sittings in Liverpool, the Rev. R. H. Lundie, of Birkenhead, moderator. During 1863 and 1864, 1,130 children were being taught in the fourteen schools under Government inspection. The Government grants amounted to 360*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* There were twelve aided schools excluded from the advantage of Government inspection and grants. The committee was reappointed with instructions to bring up next year returns of all day-schools not aided by them, and to mature a plan whereby those schools which are unassisted by Government may be enabled to share the benefit of Government aid and inspection. The report on finances showed that during the year 9,338*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* had been raised towards the Church Extension and Debt Extinction Fund. The report on missions pointed out the great want of efficient native teachers in the East, and stated that the cost of the whole of the missions was about 4,000*l.*, and that at the end of the year a balance of 54*l.* was due to the treasurer. A special committee on the "state of religion" reported that forty-two congregations connected with the Church contained 9,090 members, 1,364 being persons actively engaged in church work. The Widow and Orphans' Committee reported in favour of a general fund to be raised by the Church to make provision for the relicts of ministers. The College report showed that thirty-six students had resided in the College since 1859, and that there were thirteen at present. The Bromley bequest was still in Chancery, and it was possible that the freehold and leasehold property might be lost to the College. In that case the bequest would leave to the College an annual income of more than 900*l.*, and if it were not lost the annual income from this source would be 1,600*l.* The College would therefore be independent of special aid from the churches. On Thursday the report on church extension and debt extinction was presented. 25,000*l.* has been promised, and 9,174*l.* paid up. The committee had offered grants to 4,000*l.* and loans of 3,534*l.* to twenty-five congregations, on the condition that they should raise 8,576*l.*, so that the committee would provide for the extinction of debt amounting to 16,113*l.* by an absolute payment of 4,000*l.* For church extension the committee had promised grants to the amount of 2,050*l.*, and loans to the amount of 600*l.*, on condition of the congregations (seven in number) raising 11,704*l.* On Friday, a resolution was proposed to make grants to poor districts, not alone to those in wealthy localities; but the resolution was negatived, and an amendment was passed that it was not expedient to affirm a general principle for the guidance of the committee at present. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Regent-square Church, London, on the third Monday in April, 1866. And thus the meeting for the present year was brought to a close.

Australian papers tell of the reputed heir to an earldom and 13,000*l.* a-year who was reduced to hold the situation of "boots" at the hotel, Cookendin a (Australia). Lately he received a remittance of 100*l* which he dissipated in a few days, and then died of heart disease.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT,

AND

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. SEWARD.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official telegram from Mr. Secretary Stanton, dated April 15th, has been furnished by the United States Legation in London:—

Sir,—It has become my distressing duty to announce to you that last night his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was assassinated, about the hour of half-past ten o'clock, in his private box, at Ford's Theatre, in this city. The President, about eight o'clock, accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre. Another lady and gentleman were with them in the box. About half-past ten, during a pause in the performance, the assassin entered the box, the door of which was unguarded, hastily approached the President from behind, and discharged a pistol at his head. The bullet entered the back of his head, and penetrated nearly through. The assassin then leaped from the box upon the stage, brandishing a large knife or dagger, and exclaiming, "*Sic semper tyrannis*," and escaped in the rear of the theatre. Immediately upon the discharge the President fell to the floor insensible, and continued in that state until twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning, when he breathed his last. About the same time the murder was being committed at the theatre, another assassin presented himself at the door of Mr. Seward's residence, gained admission by representing he had a prescription from Mr. Seward's physician, which he was directed to see administered, and hurried up to the third-storey chamber, where Mr. Seward was lying. He here discovered Mr. Frederick Seward, struck him over the head, inflicting several wounds, and fracturing the skull in two places, inflicting it is feared mortal wounds. He then rushed into the room where Mr. Seward was in bed, attended by a young daughter and a male nurse. The male attendant was stabbed through the lungs, and it is believed will die. The assassin then struck Mr. Seward with a knife or dagger twice in the throat and twice in the face, inflicting terrible wounds. By this time Major Seward, eldest son of the Secretary, and another attendant, reached the room, and rushed to the rescue of the Secretary; they were also wounded in the conflict, and the assassin escaped. No artery or important blood-vessel was severed by any of the wounds inflicted upon him, but he was for a long time insensible from the loss of blood. Some hope of his possible recovery is entertained. Immediately upon the death of the President, notice was given to Vice-President Johnson, who happened to be in the city, and upon whom the office of President now devolves. He will take the office and assume the functions of President to-day. The murderer of the President has been discovered, and evidence obtained that these horrible crimes were committed in execution of a conspiracy deliberately planned and set on foot by rebels under pretence of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause; but it is hoped that the immediate perpetrators will be caught. The feeling occasioned by these atrocious crimes is so great, sudden, and overwhelming, that I cannot at present do more than communicate them to you. At the earliest moment yesterday the President called a Cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present. He was more cheerful and happy than I had ever seen him, rejoiced at the near prospect of firm and durable peace at home and abroad, manifested in marked degree the kindness and humanity of his disposition, and the tender and forgiving spirit that so eminently distinguished him. Public notice had been given that he and General Grant would be present at the theatre, and the opportunity of adding the lieutenant-general to the number of victims to be murdered was no doubt seized for the fitting occasion of executing the plans that appear to have been in preparation for some weeks, but General Grant was compelled to be absent, and thus escaped the designs upon him. It is needless for me to say anything in regard of the influence which this atrocious murder of the President may exercise upon the affairs of this country; but I will only add that, horrible as are the atrocities that have been resorted to by the enemies of the country, they are not likely in any degree to impair the public spirit or postpone the complete final overthrow of the rebellion. In profound grief for the events which it has become my duty to communicate to you, I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Mr. Seward was much better, and sat up a short time on the 18th. Mr. Frederick Seward was improving. He had regained consciousness.

Thirty thousand dollars reward had been offered for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices. It was believed that the assassination was the result of a regular conspiracy. The Vice-President and other prominent persons were particularly inquired for on Friday by suspected persons.

On the 8th, a man, supposed to be John Surratt, of Maryland, who made an attempt on the life of Mr. Seward, was arrested near Washington, and identified by Mr. Seward's servants.

A resident of Baltimore has confessed to complicity with the assassin, and has been arrested.

Booth, with numerous companions, was believed to be concealed in St. Mary's County, Maryland. His capture was hourly expected.

There have also been arrests at Baltimore and Fortress Monroe; one of those arrested confessed that he was privy to a plot to kidnap, but not to murder, the President, and convey him to the South as a hostage.

The *Washington Republican* states that ex-Mayor Mayo, Judge Campbell, and all the Confederate officers on parole in Richmond, have been arrested, and will be held prisoners pending the investigation of the circumstances of the murder of the President.

THE NEW PRESIDENT—HIS POLICY.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, and late Governor of Tennessee, has become President of the United States. He was sworn in on the 15th, eight hours after Mr. Lincoln's decease, and declared that he accepted the duties trusting in God, and relying on the support of the Cabinet. He has retained all the secretaries, and appointed Mr. W. Hunter, a moderate, as *locum tenens* for Mr. Seward.

A meeting of citizens of Iowa resident in Washington was held on the day after the assassination, and presided over by the Governor of that State, when resolutions were adopted expressive of sorrow for the death of the President, sympathy for Secretary Seward in his afflictions, and confidence in the patriotism, courage, and ability of President Johnson, for the faithful discharge of the duties now devolving upon him.

During the proceedings Governor Stone stated that he had just had a long conversation with President Johnson in regard to his policy as chief magistrate, in which the latter said that while he would deal kindly and leniently with the mass of the people of the South and rank-and-file of their armies, regarding them, as he did, merely as the victims and sufferers of the rebellion, he nevertheless would be careful not to pursue any policy which would prevent the Government from visiting condign punishment on the guilty authors of the rebellion. The President regarded, as due to the loyal people of the country, and to the memory of the thousands of brave men who had fallen in the defence of the Union during this struggle, and to the claims of justice and freedom throughout the world, that treason should still be regarded as the highest crime under our constitution and flag, and that treason should be rendered infamous for all time to come. While he entertained these views, he should endeavour to gain the confidence of the deceived and betrayed masses of the Southern people, regarding them as the proper material for reconstructing the insurgent States, and to restore them to their proper relations to the Government. He would neither recognise nor hold official communication with those who had occupied official stations, or acknowledge the sovereignty of the rebel Government. For four years he had fought the rebel Government with all the energy of his character. He well knew the horrible outrages to which loyal citizens in the South had been subjected, and it was his determination to act in such manner as would best protect individual rights and vindicate the character of the Government. He expressed deep sympathy with the betrayed and deluded masses of the South, earnestly desiring their return to their allegiance to the Government and the restoration of their former peace and prosperity. Governor Stone expressed himself highly gratified with these views of the President, and predicted that the expectations of the true friends of the country would be fully realised in the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism which will characterise President Johnson's administration, and that the sentiments uttered by him will find an earnest response in the people of the great West.

President Johnson, in a speech to a delegation from Illinois on April 17th, reiterated the sentiment that treason is the greatest of all crimes, and must be punished as such. He went on to say:—

In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence, and by the operation of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life, especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you; I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no profession to offer. Profession and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience four years ago uttered and written down in advance the events of this period, they would have seemed more marvellous than anything in the "Arabian Nights." I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur, and it becomes necessary for me to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

The members of the deputation were then severally introduced to the President by Governor Oglesby. Deputations from the Christian Commission and other bodies subsequently waited on the President.

FALL OF MOBILE.

General Canby reports the capture of Spanish Fort, with 563 prisoners and 30 pieces of artillery, on the night of the 8th ult., and of the fortifications of Blakeley, opposite Mobile, with 3,400 prisoners and 20 cannon. On the following day the majority of the garrison of Spanish Fort escaped to Mobile, across the bay. On the 12th Mobile was discovered to have been evacuated by the Confederates, and was immediately occupied by the Federals.

Not the slightest enthusiasm has greeted this event, it being regarded as insignificant in comparison with the calamity to the country in the untimely and violent death of President Lincoln.

The War Department is asserted to have been informed that General Joseph Johnston has opened negotiations with General Sherman for the surrender of his army upon the terms accepted by General Lee.

President Davis was at Danville on the 4th ult., and issued a proclamation, declaring that he would never, while life remained to him, abandon the contest for the independence of the South. *Vid* Savannah, he is reported to have been at Macon, Georgia, on the 10th ult.

The formal restoration of the Federal flag over the ruins of Fort Sumter by General Anderson took place on the 14th. Speeches were made by General Anderson and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Raleigh, North Carolina, was captured on April 12th, after a skirmish.

General Stoneman reports, from Slatersville, North Carolina, the 13th ult., that after leaving Boone he moved upon the North Carolina Railway, of which he destroyed much of the track and many of the depôts and bridges between Danville and Salisbury. At the latter place he found 3,000 Confederates, under General Gardiner and Colonel (late General) Pemberton, whom he defeated, capturing 1,364 prisoners and 14 cannon, and dispersing the remainder. He also states that he has destroyed several arsenals and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SUCCESSOR.

(From the *Daily News*.)

Mr. Johnson is a Southern man, a "poor white," who if he was to rise honestly must rise by labour. And he did so. His energy and courage were exerted to supply the deficiencies of his humble birth. If he had been born in Massachusetts he would have had a common-school education; but in North Carolina he grew almost to manhood without being able to read or write, and never attended a school. This may be the fault of the community in which he was born, but the merit of conquering knowledge under difficulties is all his own. He became an earnest, solitary, and successful student. His character and conduct gained him the respect of his neighbours, and after having served the offices of alderman and mayor in Greenville, Tennessee, where he carried on business, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1835, and again in 1839, and to the State Senate in 1841. He represented Tennessee in the United States Congress from 1843 to 1853. In the course of the latter year he was elected Governor of the State. In 1855 he was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 was elected Senator in the United States Congress. These successive honours it will be remembered, were all conferred by a Southern State. Tennessee, now free, was at that time, with the exception of Virginia, the most populous and the most wealthy slave State in the Union. Thus for twenty-five years Mr. Johnson was promoted from appointment to appointment of increasing trust and responsibility, having been twice chosen Governor of his State, and maintained for sixteen years as its representative in one or the other House of Congress. We invite our pro-Southern contemporary who yesterday described him as "the most brutal of Northern demagogues" either to deny or explain these facts.

We stated yesterday very briefly the nature of the testimony borne to Mr. Johnson's character and ability by those who had known him well, and the confidence felt that his administration would disappoint the sinister predictions of his enemies. For our further satisfaction we have since consulted the volumes of the "Congressional Globe" (the American "Hansard") for 1860-2, in order to learn what part he was able to sustain in Congress in those years. We should be glad to see these volumes in the library of every public institution, convinced that a perusal of the debates which preceded and accompanied secession would throw more light on that event than all the leading articles that have ever been written. Anyone, no matter what his previous opinions, who will consult them as we have done, will rise from them with the conviction that Mr. Johnson is a man of high political capacity, who would acquire influence in any deliberative assembly. He figures in these reports as a man of eminently parliamentary mind, practical, disciplined to self-command, conciliatory in his demeanour, sensible of the value of rule, a thorough master of the forms of the House, and preferring to facilitate business by brief and appropriate suggestions rather than occupy time with long speeches, though equal to any of his contemporaries in the power of presenting an argument in its fullest logical and rhetorical development. He particularly distinguished himself in the debates which arose when secession was contemplated, and when his position, as a Southern citizen and a Southern senator protesting against the division of the Republic, marked him out as the object of most bitter personal attacks. Even then, however, the allegations now raised against him by journalists who show themselves utterly unacquainted with his history and character, were unheard of, and his opponents treated him as a formidable antagonist. An encounter between him and Mr. Jefferson Davis respecting the alleged necessity of secession may be noticed as an illustration. Mr. Johnson argued that the battle of slavery was to be fought within the Union. Mr. Davis seized on the word battle, and said, "I can understand how men may fight when they assume attitudes of hostility, but I do not understand how men, remaining connected together in a bond as brethren, still propose to fight each other."

Mr. Johnson—What I mean by fighting the battle in the Union is, I think, very distinctly and clearly set forth in my speech; and if the senator will take it from beginning to end, I apprehend that he will have no difficulty in ascertaining what I meant. But, for his gratification upon this particular point, I will repeat, in substance, what I then said as to fighting the battle in the Union. I meant that we should remain here under the Constitution of the United States, and contend for all its guarantees; and by preserving the Constitution and all its guarantees we would preserve the Union. Our true place to maintain these guarantees, and to preserve the Constitution, is in the Union, there to fight our battle. How? By argument; by appeals to the patriotism, to the good sense, and to the judgment of the whole country; by showing the people that the Constitution had been violated; that all its guarantees were not complied with; and I have entertained the hope that when they were possessed of that fact, there would be found patriotism and honesty enough in the great mass of the people, North and South, to come forward and do what was just and right between the

contending sections of the country. I meant that the true way to fight the battle was for us to remain here and occupy the places assigned to us by the Constitution of the country. Why did I make that statement? It was because, on the 4th day of March next, we shall have six majority in this body; and if, as some apprehend, the incoming Administration shall show any disposition to make encroachments upon the institution of slavery, encroachments upon the rights of the States, or any other violation of the Constitution, we, by remaining in the Union, and standing at our places, will have the power to resist all those encroachments. How? We have the power even to reject the appointment of the Cabinet officers of the incoming President. Then, should we not be fighting the battle in the Union, by resisting even the organisation of the Administration in a constitutional mode; and thus, at the very start, disable an Administration which was likely to encroach on our rights and to violate the constitution of the country? So far as appointing even a Minister abroad is concerned, the incoming Administration will have no power without our consent, if we remain here. It comes into office handcuffed, powerless to do harm. We, standing here, hold the balance of power in our hands; we can resist it at the very threshold effectually; and do it inside of the Union, and in our House. The incoming Administration has not even the power to appoint a postmaster whose salary exceeds 1,000 dollars a year without consultation with, and the acquiescence of, the Senate of the United States. The President has not even the power to draw his salary—his 25,000 dollars per annum—unless we appropriate it. I contend, then, that the true place to fight the battle is in the Union, and within the provisions of the Constitution. The army and navy cannot be sustained without appropriations by Congress; and if we were apprehensive that encroachments would be made on the Southern States and on their institutions, in violation of the Constitution, we could prevent him from having a dollar even to feed his army or his navy.

Mr. Davis replied:—

I am entirely satisfied that the answer of the senator shows me he did not intend to fight at all; that it was a mere figure of speech, and does not justify converting the Federal capital into a military camp. But it is a sort of revolution which he proposes; it is a revolution under the forms of the Government. Now, I have to say, once for all, that as long as I am a senator here, I will not use the powers I possess to destroy the very Government to which I am accredited. I will not attempt, in the language of the senator, to handcuff the President. I will not attempt to destroy the administration by refusing any officers to administer its functions. I should vote, as I have done to administrations to which I stood in nearest relation, against a bad nomination; but I never would agree, under the forms of the constitution, and with the powers I bear as a senator of the United States, to turn those powers to the destruction of the Government I was sworn to support. I leave that to gentlemen who take the oath with a mental reservation. It is not my policy. If I must have revolution, I say let it be a revolution such as our fathers made when they were denied their natural rights.

It is impossible to miss the contrast thus presented between Mr. Johnson on the one hand, counselling moderation, and urging the duty of exhausting the resources of the Constitution in defence of the rights which it protected before abandoning the Union, and Mr. Davis on the other, distinctly declining the methods of Constitutional and Parliamentary warfare, and deliberately preferring a resort to violence.

* * * *

Whatever there is of real danger in Mr. Johnson's accession to power, lies in a direction which has not yet been pointed out. Instead of the people not following him, it is possible that they may follow him too easily in a path upon which his peculiar experience as a Southern Unionist may lead him to enter. We have commended Mr. Johnson's moderation as a member of Congress, and spoken of the value of the political education he had received there. But he passed the last two years in a furnace of political passion. Listen to the description of the condition of Tennessee, spoken in Congress in January, 1861.

The people of my State are coerced, overborne, trodden down by the heel of (Confederate) power. They appeal to you for protection. They are arrested by hundreds and by thousands; they are drafted away from their homes and thrown into dungeons. They were taught to love and respect the Constitution of the United States, and to-day they are hunted and harried like the beasts of the forests by the Secession hordes. They are shot or hung for no crime but a desire to stand by the Constitution of the United States. Helpless children and innocent women are murdered in cold blood; our men are hanged and their bodies are left on the gibbet; they are shot and their bodies are left lying in the gorges of the mountains. We appeal for protection, and the Senator from Indiana replies that he is against a coercive policy. I do not say these things in unkindness, but it is a duty I owe to my country and to my wife and children. Pardon me, sir, for this personal allusion. My wife and children have been turned into the street, and my house has been converted into a barrack, because I stood by the constitution and the institutions I have been taught to love and respect. Of my sons-in-law, one has been thrown into prison and another is forced to fly into the mountains to evade the pursuit of this hell-born conspiracy of disunion and secession.

Mr. Johnson returned to Tennessee with the victorious armies of the Union, and was until lately Military Governor of the State, by appointment of President Lincoln. In that capacity he has for the last two years been battling with the passions which he had so energetically described. In such a school a man learns the value of vigour, but unlearns that of moderation, and the danger we spoke of is that he may carry the feelings of the partisan into the office of President. There would be danger of this at any time, but Mr. Johnson takes office at a moment when the whole North is exasperated almost to madness by the murder of the best of magistrates, and when it is in a position to take a signal vengeance on the South. It may be assumed with certainty that if Mr. Johnson were to proclaim a policy of vengeance, he would carry the whole Northern people with him. The mistake would soon be perceived, but not until it was too late to retrieve it. But although this danger is real, we hope it is not great. We sincerely trust that the people of the Free States will not permit sorrow for their late President to lead them from that magnanimous policy for which their voice was so lately raised, which is that of the truest wisdom, and which Mr. Lincoln, could his sentiments reach them, would certainly enjoin. Let them be moderate, patient, generous, and they will thus show themselves worthy of the great position which Providence has called their nation to fill in the world.

Our readers will remember the disgraceful scene at the inauguration ceremony of President Lincoln, when Vice-President Johnson, under the influence of intoxication, made a speech which made all present hang their heads with shame. The following explanation of this untoward event was given by the *Brooklyn Union*, and has now been republished in this country:—

Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, had been seriously ill, and when he left Tennessee he was not strong enough for the fatigue of the journey to Washington. Arriving there, enfeebled and weak, without sleep or rest for several days, on the morning of the 4th his physicians and friends advised him to brace himself with a glass of brandy. Not accustomed to drink, it went to his head, and a second glass was administered, which sent him crazy. He is a sober man, reliable, and in every way worthy of the respect of the American people. The venerable F. P. Blair assured the writer that he had known Andrew Johnson intimately for twenty-five years, and he never knew him to drink a drop. It was his extreme temperate habits through life which unfitted him for the prescription of his friends and physicians.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES ABOLITION BILL.

The following peers voted on Mr. Hadfield's Bill on Monday night, the Contents being 49, and the Non-contents, 72:—

CONTENTS.

Westbury, Lord (L. Chancellor)	Boyle, Lord (E. Cork & Orrery)	Monson, Lord
Cleveland, Duke	Camoys, Lord	Monteagle of Brandon, Lord
Devonshire, Duke	Clandeboye, Lord (L. Dufferin & Clandeboye)	Mostyn, Lord
Somerset, Duke	Cranworth, Lord	Ponsonby, Lord (El. Bessborough)
Ailesbury, Marquis	Dacre, Lord	Rivers, Lord
Albemarle, Earl	Dartrey, Lord (L. Cremorne)	Saltersford (Earl Courtown)
Clarendon, Earl	De Tabley, Lord	Seaton, Lord
Cottenham, Earl	Ebury, Lord	Seymour, Lord (Earl St. Maur)
De Grey, Earl	Foley, Lord [Teller]	Somerhill, Lord (Marquis Clanricarde,
Ducie, Earl	Harris, Lord	Stanley of Alderley, Lord
Granville, Earl	Houghton, Lord [Teller]	Stratheden, Lord
Minto, Earl	Hunsdon, Lord (Viscount Falkland)	Sundridge, Lord (D. Argyll)
Russell, Earl	Llanover, Lord	Taunton, Lord
Saint Germans, Earl	Lyveden, Lord	Wenlock, Lord
Spencer, Earl	Methuen, Lord	
Eversley, Viscount		
Sydney, Viscount		
St. David's, Bishop		
Abercromby, Lord		
Belper, Lord		

NON-CONTENTS.

Canterbury, Archp.	Pomfret, Earl	De Saumarez, Lord
York, Archbishop	Romney, Earl	Dunmore, L. (Earl Dunmore)
Dublin, Archbishop	Stanhope, Earl	Egerton, Lord
Marlborough, Duke	Vane, Earl	Feversham, Lord
Richmond, Duke	Verulam, Earl	Gage, L. (V. Gage)
Rutland, Duke	Hawarden, V. [Teller]	Grinstead, L. (Earl Enniskillen)
Bath, Marquis	Hood, Viscount	Heytesbury, Lord
Exeter, Marquis	Sidmouth, Viscount	Inchiquin, Lord
Tweeddale, Marquis	Gloucester and Bristol, Bishop	Kenyon, Lord
Westmeath, Marquis	Hereford, Bishop	Kingsdown, Lord
Bantry, Earl	Kilmore, &c., Bp.	Lovel and Holland, L. (E. Egmont)
Beauchamp, Earl	Oxford, Bishop	Raglan, Lord
Belmore, Earl	Ripon, Bishop	Redesdale, Lord
Cadogan, Earl	Rochester, Bishop	Rollo, Lord
Carnarvon, Earl	Winchester, Bishop	Saltoun, Lord
De La Warr, Earl	Abinger, Lord	Sheffield, L. (Earl Sheffield)
Derby, Earl	Bagot, Lord	Sondes, Lord
Devon, Earl	Berners, Lord	Templemore, Lord
Ellenborough, Earl	Bolton, Lord	Tenterden, Lord
Erne, Earl	Chelmsford, Lord	Thurlow, Lord
Graham, Earl (Duke of Montrose)	Clements, Lord (E. Leitrim)	Tyrone, L. (Marquis Waterford)
Hardwicke, Earl	Colchester, Lord	Wynford, Lord
Lucan, Earl	Colvill of Culross, Lord [Teller]	
Macclesfield, Earl	Delamere, Lord	
Malmesbury, Earl		
Morton, Earl		

PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Zetland, Earl	Ravensworth, Lord
Roseberry, Earl	Conyers, Lord
Lismore, Viscount	Walsingham, Lord
Anglesey, Marquis	Salisbury, Marquis
Abingdon, Earl	Chesterfield, Earl
Strafford, Earl	Canterbury, Viscount
Gardener, Lord	Seafield, Earl.
Hatherton, Lord	Dartmouth, Earl
Granard, Earl	Howe, Earl
De Mauley, Lord	Sherborne, Lord
Wicklow, Earl	Southampton, Lord
Fortescue, Earl	Amherst, Earl

In the above division both the minority and majority were less than voted on the Bill on the last division, in 1862, when Lord Taunton had charge of the Bill. On that occasion the Contents were 55, and the Non-contents, 88. If to these the twelve pairs be added, we have a total of 61 peers, being six more than composed the minority in 1862.

The following 28 peers who supported the measure in 1862 were absent unpaired last Monday:—

Airlie, Earl	Stratford, Viscount	Lismore, Lord
Camperdown, Earl	Durham, Bishop	Munster, Lord
Cawdor, Earl	Blantyre, Lord	Overstone, Lord
Cowper, Earl	Carew, Lord	Portman, Lord
Effingham, Earl	Chesham, Lord	Sandys, Lord
Essex, Earl	Congleton, Lord	Saye and Sele, Lord
Grey, Earl	Crewe, Lord	Sefton, Lord
Somers, Earl	Hamilton, Lord	Wodehouse, Lord
Falmouth, Viscount	Leigh, Lord	Walsingham, Lord
Leinster, Viscount		

If all these peers had been present on Monday night, the Bill would have been carried by a majority of five. The minority included 21 peers who did not vote in 1862, of whom indeed only 20 recorded their votes on this occasion.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to Marlborough House.

It is reported that Monsignore Manning is to be the new Romish Archbishop of Westminster.

Admiral Fitzroy, of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Prescott, the banker, have committed suicide. The former had deranged his health by overwork, the latter had also been suffering from illness.

The Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, is about to leave England for a tour of some months' duration in America. The chief reason for the tour is the necessity for rest and relaxation after the almost ceaseless labours of the last sixteen years.

At the last meeting of the University of London (April 26), the Rev. Dr. Angus was elected Examiner in English Literature and History to the University. Dr. Angus had previously filled the same office for the five years during which any examiner can hold the same office; and has been re-elected after an interval of one year.

The Oxford Tests Abolition Bill, the second reading of which stood for the 24th of May, has been unavoidably deferred to the 14th of June. The only days at the disposal of private members are the Tuesdays and Wednesdays; but, since orders take precedence of notices on the Tuesday, Wednesday alone remains available for legislative business. It has been ascertained that the Queen's birthday not only falls on the 24th, but is to be kept on that day. In the meanwhile, every Wednesday before that date is already preoccupied; the next after it, the 31st, is the Derby Day, and the 7th of June occurs in the Whitsuntide holidays. Thus the 14th of June is literally the first Wednesday that could be secured for Mr. Goschen's bill.

Dr. Pusey has written a somewhat remarkable letter on the subject of the expected contest for the University of Oxford between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gathorne Hardy. The Doctor not only expresses a profound faith in Mr. Gladstone's "high-souled" nature, but states in rather emphatic terms his entire fearlessness with respect to Mr. Gladstone's views on the extension of the suffrage. "I doubt very much whether a *bond fide* universal suffrage (if the State should so think good) might not here (as it has in France) add to the political strength of the Church." He earnestly deprecates the University of Oxford parting "with a representative who has served her, the Church, and the State, with a very intelligent and illustrious, as well as a very devoted service." Here Dr. Pusey adds what is still more surprising. "It is, perhaps, right that I should add that, in my opinion, Lord Palmerston has in some important respects deserved the gratitude of the Church. His own ecclesiastical appointments have at least been religious, and we owe him more on this ground than may be generally suspected."

THE CONFEDERATION OF CANADA.—The deputation from Canada were entertained on Wednesday night at a public dinner by the Fishmongers' Company, and made speeches bearing upon American matters in general, as well as more particularly on the Federation scheme. Mr. Cartier, who was the first to rise, in the course of his remarks said:—"We intend in our representation to the British Cabinet, to say that we are ready—even Canada alone—to take our full share in the defence of the country. But we will put before the Imperial Government that if the Confederation scheme is carried out we shall be in a better position to aid Great Britain in the event—which I hope will never arise—of war between this country and the United States. I will, however, take this opportunity of remarking that if we in Canada take our share in the defence of the country, that will necessarily involve a large expenditure; but I may add, you need not fear what you have been told would happen, that there would be an increase on the duties on the goods imported from England to Canada." Subsequently, Mr. Cartier remarked, "We have no desire to be independent, and still less have we a desire to be annexed to the United States. We have no desire to become a portion of the American Republic—such an idea we view with horror." Mr. Galt referred to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and his minister, characterising the former as a pure-minded and patriotic citizen, while of the latter he said, "I deeply deplore his removal from a position in which I believe he was performing the highest duties in a manner which showed that he had not only the highest interests of his own country at heart, but was also sincerely desirous of maintaining peace with this and every foreign country." The object of the Federationists was not, he observed, to weaken their ties with the mother country, but to place themselves in a position to perform those duties which might be demanded of a great and growing British colony.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS cannot be too highly commended for the favourable influence they exercise over the skin. In all eruptions, inflammations, and ulcerations, the detergent qualities of this unguent render it as efficacious in first cleansing and purifying the diseased part then inducing renewed and healthy action, as to ultimately leave the surface in the highest health. Holloway's ointment works the most wonderfully beneficial results in bad legs, chronic sores, &c., by improving and quickening the sluggish and imperfect circulation, removing all corrupt matters, and increasing the disposition to heal. Holloway's ointment throws no deleterious drawback on the function of the skin; it manifestly augments its evaporation and perspiration, whereby softness and pliability supplant its previously harsh and dry state.

Literature.

"A MERE STORY."*

A book which professes to be only a "mere "story" does something to conciliate our favour by the very modesty of its pretensions. We understand at once that the writer sets out without any purpose of enforcing some new theory relative to human life or character, or perplexing us with curious speculations, or lecturing us on supposed evils, but with the one object of interesting and entertaining us. It requires, too, some courage plainly and boldly to avow this; for there are not a few who forget that mental is just as necessary as physical recreation, and who seem to demand that even our lighter literature should have in it something of a serious and instructive character, and who would be inclined to throw down with contempt a book which does not pretend to do anything more than tell an interesting story. We do not ourselves belong to this number. We can see, indeed, how useful fiction may be made for assailing popular abuses and correcting popular errors, for giving prominence to truths prone to be forgotten, and for strengthening the arguments of logic by still more telling practical illustrations. But surely, if fiction is to be employed in this way at all, it requires to be used with great caution and delicacy, and it is certainly very far from being the only or even the primary end for which it is designed. Its intention is to amuse rather than to inform, and, in fact, it is only employed for the latter purpose in the hope that some may be caught by guile, and led on by the pleasanter paths of amusement to more grave and difficult investigations. We know not why any one should hesitate to avow his liking for a tale which takes him for a time into a new region of thought and feeling, which engages the intellect without burdening it with excessive thought, which appeals perhaps now and then to his sense of the ridiculous, and which, in short, acts as a kind of mental sedative. It must be a very poor book if it does nothing more than this, if in some of its incidental allusions, the reader does not find valuable hints for his own guidance, if he does not gain occasional glimpses of life and character which may give him wiser and kindlier views of men and things, and if, in his quest of mere pleasure, he has not thus sometimes come across something even more valuable. We can hardly conceive of a tale that could please at all that did not contain some elements of this character; but we maintain that to please and entertain for a time after all may be its chief design, and one which is not at all to be despised. We are therefore not disposed to look unfavourably on a writer who offers us a "mere story."

The book fully corresponds to its title. The writer has not sought to present us a subtle analysis of human motive and feeling, and still less has she contented herself with furnishing a mere series of sketches designed for the illustration of particular types of character, and for which the tale has only supplied a connecting link; but has given us a narrative, not very exciting, happily not at all melodramatic in its nature, not defaced by outbursts of violent passion or the commission of atrocious crimes, yet not so tame and colourless as to sink into mere common-place; in short, a capital tale, whose interest is well-sustained, and sustained without recourse to those objectionable expedients in which so many of our modern novels abound. The real heroine of the story is a warm-hearted, somewhat impetuous and wayward, but unselfish young girl, whom we find in a position of considerable awkwardness and difficulty arising out of the folly of an elder sister, to whom she was devotedly attached. A great deal of the interest of the story turns upon the exacting selfishness of the elder together with the entire devotion of the younger sister, the contrast between them and the extraordinary simplicity and want of worldly wisdom on the part of both being developed with remarkable skill. It is almost difficult to realise the possibility of girls possessed of the intelligence ascribed to them being so utterly ignorant; but everything is done to remove the improbability by the representation given of the circumstances of their early life and training. Helen, the elder, was just the kind of girl to be captivated by a man like Captain Adrian Rivers, and to compromise herself by a secret and somewhat questionable marriage. Deserted by her husband, to whom her heart still clung with passionate longing which sometimes almost trenches on the absurd, she has induced her young sister, at the time little more than a child, to join her. Two creatures in a state of more utter helplessness than were these young girls at the time when the tale commences, it would not be easy to conceive. By a happy accident, a telegram which in an hour of extreme desperation and misery, occasioned by the prospect of the young wife's speedy death, had been sent to the faithless husband, was delivered instead to a rising London physician of a name similar to that he had assumed, and at once brought him, with all his clearheadedness, and, what was still more, his humane feelings, down to that humble home in a remote country town. This mistake, trivial as it may appear at first, prepares the way to all the incidents of the story. Sidney Lennard, the physician, is too generous and true a man to leave young ladies so unfortunately situated without giving them such help as his presence and advice might afford, and it was not long before other sentiments than those of mere humanity interested him on their behalf. The opening scenes of his acquaintance with the sisters are extremely ludicrous, and are described with great power, and serve admirably as illustrations of the character of both, but especially of the younger sister. There are, perhaps, not many London physicians who would have pursued just the same course as Sidney Lennard. His conduct cannot easily be reconciled with the maxims of cold prudence, but it is impossible to blame even the errors into which so generous and noble a nature was betrayed by its kindly impulses. How heartily he devoted himself to the cause of the sisters, resisting the influences of his home, rejecting the counsels of friends, and sometimes treading out the suspicions of his own heart—how steadily he followed out the inquiries by which he hoped, sometimes even against hope, to vindicate Helen's fair fame—how he endured Mr. Rivers's contemptuous sarcasms, his mother's earnest appeals, Helen's own waywardness, and even apparent falsehood, and her sister's injustice, can be learnt only by a perusal of the story itself, in which all lovers of fiction will find a rich treat.

The characters of the tale, if they do not possess any particular claim to originality, are very far from being of the humdrum order. Many of them have a very marked distinctiveness, and are drawn with considerable care. Mrs. Lennard, the active, clever, managing mother, so full of affection for her son, but apparently so unable to realise the fact that the best way of showing that affection was to leave him to find his happiness in his own way—whose common sense has too much to urge on behalf of her own views to be at once set aside, but who nevertheless does often irritate by excessive pertinacity and fussiness, and would provoke still more were it not for the real goodness that underlies all her faults—is a capital creation. Her peculiarities occasionally are brought out with a great deal of quiet humour, as in the scene where she and her daughters are charging Sidney with their several commissions to London, in which the conceit and ignorance of the thorough female Cockney is hit off with considerable effect. A still more striking character is Anne Arran, the keen, sagacious, eccentric, but thoroughly benevolent Scotchwoman, with her extraordinary toilette, her singular gait, her untidy home, but to cover and cancel all her faults, her innumerable deeds of thoughtful tenderness and charity; whose house presented a singular medley of confusion, which, as Lord Dundreary might say, "no feller could understand," but whose life was full of deeds of beauty and goodness which all might imitate; who seemed past all care for herself and her belongings, but who took to her large heart every child of suffering and woe who came within her reach. Occasionally, indeed, we think that her oddities of dress and manner are so strongly insisted upon as to run no little risk of her portrait passing into a caricature, but this is only a trifling fault in the working out of an idea which has been very cleverly conceived. Mr. Rivers, the eccentric old bachelor, is not a new conception, but it certainly is developed with remarkable skill. He is throughout consistent with himself; for even his marriage with Isabel, however it might surprise the outside world, cannot astonish those who have learnt to understand through the sketches of this book. We are never great admirers of the fast young lady; but Isabel Deane is certainly one of the best of her class, more genial, more tender, and in fact altogether more feminine, than the majority of her order. Her fastness seems to have been rather a rebellion against the conventionalism by which she was surrounded; and finding in this the real key to her character, we can the better understand her marriage to Mr. Rivers, although for ourselves we should greatly have preferred a different issue. Captain Adrian Rivers, whose misconduct gives rise to the whole of the difficulties of the plot, is a sufficiently cold-blooded, selfish villain, and would have been worse than he is, had he not been restrained by the cowardice of an essentially low nature. His scheming confederate is neither better nor worse than the average type of a dishonest, scoundrelly servant, who, however, plays his *rôle* with extreme art, and whose ingenuity in baffling and exposing his unworthy master can hardly fail to excite our admiration. The book, in short, is one of great power, decidedly the best which its author has yet produced. Sometimes there is some diffuseness of style, and a want of thorough skill in managing the different points of the story, but there is enough to indicate a vigorous and thoughtful mind, and to give promise of even higher excellence in the future.

* *A Mere Story.* By the Author of "Twice Lost," &c. Three Vols. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

DR. WILKINSON ON SOCIAL HEALTH.*

Dr. Wilkinson being requested to address the ladies of the Sanitary Association last February on the subject of Health, delivered the eloquent and suggestive discourse which is now published in the pamphlet before us. The lecturer, however, had more than once to remind his audience that he really was talking about Health, because they might easily have concluded that he was talking about something or anything else. In Dr. Wilkinson's mind, every subject, as soon as it gains admission, at once grows into something immeasurable. The most commonplace and material affair ceases to be cosmical when it comes within the range of his vision; it instantly expands and becomes planetary or celestial or universal. Indeed, his mind is so buoyant, and he so naturally ascends into the—shall we say clouds? well, let it be firmament—that we sometimes find a little difficulty in tracing his footmarks on plain mother earth, and seem to hear a voice, most musical and sweet indeed, but describing things which no eye has ever seen, and no mind fully realised. In the pamphlet before us Dr. Wilkinson has not ascended into these inaccessible altitudes quite so freely as in some of his earlier writings, especially his larger work on "The Human Body in its relation to Man," but even in this the air occasionally becomes a little too rarified, and we seem to shiver as though our own proper planet ceased to exert its gravitating power upon us. We are not much disposed to complain of our author for these occasional obscurities. We are quite willing to suppose that the light which is too dazzling for our vision may not overpower his; only, as we are not eagles, but only timid little wrens, with feeble pinions and limited power of soaring, we are obliged occasionally to pause while birds of stronger wing mount the Empyrean till they are invisible. When they come down again, we resume our companionship, and listen admiringly to their song.

One chief reason why Dr. Wilkinson so naturally takes what we may term multiplying and transcendental views of things is, that he has communed with the mind of Swedenborg so long and so closely, that all nature and life is seen as it were in vision, transfigured and illumined by strange and supernal lights of many colours. Nothing that his eye rests upon is simple, bearing one interpretation and no other, terrestrial and nothing more. Everything is charged with an infinite number of symbolic meanings. He mounts by a ladder of "discreet degrees" from the natural to the spiritual and celestial sense of things. Whatever is human he sees is also divine in the raw material out of which it is fashioned, and he is always impatient to hurry away from the surface which the human claims as its own, and dig for the hidden treasures beneath, which God has put there. Swedenborg professed to explain in part the spiritual meaning of the Word of God as given in the Bible—to explain in part, we say, for he constantly affirms that the hidden spiritual meanings or Arcana of every word and letter are infinite and inexhaustible. Unfortunately, Swedenborg did not always discriminate between the various possible or suggested translations from the original Hebrew, and frequently put spiritual interpretations upon inaccurate versions of the text. This is shown in detail in some curious and singularly candid articles which have recently appeared in the *Spiritual Magazine*—a periodical which we might have expected would have been disposed rather to conceal blunders, which in their number and magnitude cast a serious shadow of suspicion upon the whole method of interpretation which Swedenborg inaugurated. Dr. Wilkinson does not rest, however, in Swedenborg's conclusions—he starts from him. He accepts his interpretations of the Bible and nature, as the first steps in an infinite series, believing that everything divine contains inexhaustible Revelations of truth. With Dr. Wilkinson, the science or method of correspon-

* *Our Social Health.* A Discourse delivered before the Ladies' Sanitary Association. By GARTH WILKINSON, M.D. London: Mitchell and Hughes.

dences becomes an engine of thought, capable of wide and elastic applications. Every fact that he contemplates is put into a many-sided apartment whose walls are mirrors, which reflect the original object in infinitely varied aspects.

Another characteristic of Dr. Wilkinson's mind is his intensely strong hold upon the supernatural. In this also he follows Swedenborg, but is by no means limited by him. He can see no limit to the possibilities of human progress, because he believes that man is intended to be a channel through which a perpetual stream of celestial power may be poured down upon earth. This is not merely the dreamy speculation of a poetic optimist; it is the devout and fervent expectation of one who sees the whole creation groaning and travailing while its redemption is drawing nigh, an expectation which expresses itself in continual prayer, and in patient, practical effort.

These are characteristics which perhaps describe rather the special culture than the interior qualities of our author's mind; though, as a man is known by the company which he keeps, so is a mind known by the ideas and facts which it most readily welcomes, and the philosophic *cultus* by which its tendencies are best nurtured and developed. Besides the qualities we have indicated as showing themselves more or less in all Dr. Wilkinson's writings, there is a vigour and splendour of imagination which enables him to roam with ease in the vast ideal worlds which the method of multiplication by correspondence opens to his view. This gives remarkable force and beauty to his style of writing. We have met with few writers who can wield the English language with such ease and mastery. Words seem to group themselves into pictures as they flow from his pen. In every page there is some fresh and graphic turn of expression, which conveys the meaning intended with a picturesque distinctness that is almost magical. Sometimes this is combined with wit or humour that is alternately delicate or trenchant, or even wildly exuberant and romping.

It will be obvious from this that much that Dr. Wilkinson writes is essentially poetry, though its form is prose. Both his merits and his faults are much more characteristic of a poet than of a scientific writer. There is the elevation of idea and expression which suggests thought, or inspires hope, or kindles feeling, or awakens aspiration, or prostrates the soul in reverence and adoration. On the other hand there is sometimes the fanciful pursuit of analogy till the mind has forgotten its ordinary modes of perception altogether. There is the tendency to confound hope with prophecy, dreams with visions, wishes with realities, and thus to confuse the provinces of faith and sight. We call these "faults," but we use the word in a very qualified sense. We would not dismiss the fancies and dreams of a poetic soul, even though they may appear unsubstantial or impossible. Keats, indeed, said that "whatever the imagination seizes upon as "beautiful must be true," an aphorism which we may perhaps assent to if we accept it as a rather more forcible and prosaic statement of the joyous, jubilant exclamation with which "Endy-"mion opens," "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." At any rate, those who believe in a Divine Gospel for the world will not think that the anticipations of any man can surpass or equal the reality which is in store for earth. As we may therefore be sure that Dr. Wilkinson, when his imagination exercises itself, as it does in the discourse before us, with the future of a renovated world, if he errs, errs by defect, not by excess, we may use such poetic dreams as "aids to faith," always remembering how much greater God's *minimum* must be than man's *maximum*.

From what we have already said, it will be easily concluded that Dr. Wilkinson sees in human health something larger than mere animal vigour, or even that extension of it which is familiarised in the phrase, "a sound mind "in a sound body." Besides this, health requires that the Divine should inhabit and appropriate the human; there is "Divine-"human health." There is also Social health, by which each individual man identifies himself, in body and being, with the race. Each of these alone is insecure and incomplete; only in their union is perfect human health to be attained. We need not follow Dr. Wilkinson in his vivid imaginings of what the state of society will be, when man has opened his nature to receive all the inspiration that is ready to descend upon him from the skies. He does not think that the best schemes for the amelioration of the people will always, as now, be effectual only in benefiting a small fragment of the great mass. These movements of blessing must become universal, and must receive a new impulse and be combined with other unimagined movements, under the guidance of men and women of faith and energy large enough for the work of bringing in nations and ages under the roof of the Christian temple. For this renovation on a large scale, in which nations and societies will receive their fullest and best developments, and in which the slow, laborious process of gradual ascent through individuals to communities is to be superseded, Dr. Wilkinson bids us wait and watch, in devout expectation of its speedy accomplishment. We would fain look through the telescope of time which Dr. Wilkinson presents, and imagine that the battalions of world reformers are even now to be seen marshalled in the distance, and ready to begin their holy warfare with poverty, disease, crime, meanness, and strife. At present, however, the tramp of this celestial army has not reached our ears; we must use what forces we have that the hour brings, and expect that which Time will never disclose to us, though it may bring it within the distant view of our posterity. The following extract will give a good idea of one phase of Dr. Wilkinson's style:—

"We can see in this epoch of the world's quickening, when all through invention and genius and social movement and individual thought, and above all, through events, something portends, that we must either accept new conditions, and move into their orbit, or that we shall be folded away, and disappear, perhaps not quietly. For my part I do not think that our beloved country will lose her post, because I believe she will change, not merely politically, but in heart and life, and become an abode of Righteousness. She is a rock, but the Rock of Ages is stronger than she is. *Must* and *Shall* reign as currents of power in her sinewy mind and sturdy frame; they come with individual and family and traditional imperiousness from her proud affections; they are jealous of the least interference, and greedy of great extension: but *Ought*, duty to God and man, has only to open the eyes of the heart, and a deeper and a holier *Must* and *Shall* can enter the estates of the social realm; transform the lust of power into the love of power, the terrestrial into the celestial Eros; break up mean satisfaction with self and kindred of the body, and render every family affluent with humanitary life; inflame greed with a clean appetite for doing human uses; and make every Englishman's home, his Shekinah.

"Look at Japan, where I am afraid at present we cannot have such hope. The mere fact that a higher civilisation has touched it, and that it must accept, for weal or woe, the conditions of an intercourse with that higher thing on the higher terms, amounts probably in no long period to the passing away of a civilisation and a social state several thousand years old. No matter how founded the families, how settled the classes, how beautiful the arts and how meritorious the industries, how imitative the genius, how receptive the mind to mechanical improvements and all learning which decorates themselves; no matter that all Japan is a castle, and the country a vast and proud conglomeration of feudal sovereignties; no matter that religion and the state are there crystallised under their feet and vaulted over their heads, and that we can only see them far in through the glass-covering of their own powerful peculiarities; no matter all this, if they cannot comport themselves according to our common ideas of honesty, humanity, and openness, their present life must pass away; that is to say, be transformed according to the new pattern which is brought to them from the East and from the West. A new pattern also is brought to us: it was brought to us eighteen hundred and sixty-five years ago; its Armada set sail in Christ then, and we have heard reports of it, and been warned by those reports, in that telegraphic house called the Christian Church; it has touched at the various outlying coasts of our heathen hearts and loves; it has touched at the great Cape of Selfish Hope, at empire, clanship, law, medicine, property, church, state, intellect, philosophy; at the happy islands of genius; and at the mines of science; at the tropical archipelagoes of love; and in touching, it has left a message, or a rebuke, with the governor and in the archives of each: but already the first vessel of that fleet has spoken the light-towers of quite new perceptions, and the pilots of New Conscience Head have boarded her: and the fleet is going right on, by its own maritime law, and not by human sufferance: and henceforth, we must receive, and we must transform; for that fleet contains the long-journeying Ambassador, of unknown person, perhaps himself the King of kings and Lord of lords; and the time has come, and the cardinal place is reached, and eighteen hundred years of religious rumour have vanished in a moment, and we are practically face to face, in the metropolis of the human spirit and heart, in our own most awful wants, not now with the Man of Sorrows, but with the Omnipotence of His Second Gospel Age."

Poetry.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In silent horror side by side,
Amazed the New and Old Worlds stand,
Since by the foul assassin's hand
Lincoln, the pure and true, hath died.

We cannot speak the thing we meant,—
Excess of grief hath made us dumb,
(Few words from stricken spirits come),
Only our tears are eloquent.

Great Ruler of a mighty land!
A King in deed though not in name,
Thy sense of right the only fame
Sought by the life so calm and grand;—

Rest—for thy work is done. Thy hand
Hath written freedom for the slave;—
His chains are buried in thy grave,
His curse is lifted from the land.

The fame thou didst not seek is thine:
Both life and death have stricken hands
To make thee famous in all lands
And the great human heart thy shrine.

Brighton, April 28, 1865. E. B. P.

THE BLACK COUNTRY.

Mr. Baker, Inspector of Factories, gives in his report just issued a sketch of workers in the fire-brick yards of South Staffordshire, having been induced to visit brickyards in various parts of the kingdom, last year, under the impression that they were included in the Factories Act Extension Bill of last session. In South Staffordshire, where the males are attracted to the ironworks, he found children of very early years and young girls in the clay-yards, brought up amid excessive labour and scenes most demoralising. He writes:—"I have seen a boy of five years old, working among two or three and twenty females, being 'broken in,' as they call it, to the labour. In one case, a boy of eleven years of age was carrying 14lb. weight of clay upon his head, and as much more within his arms, backward and forward, from the temperer to the brick-maker, walking eight miles a day upon the average of the six days; and in another a boy of sixteen was carrying green bricks to the floor in the mould, weighing 14lb. there, and 3lb. the empty mould back, and walking eighteen miles a day upon the average. I have also seen females, of all ages, nineteen or twenty together (some of them mothers of families), undistinguishable from men excepting by the occasional peeping out of an earring, sparsely clad, up to the bare knees in clay splashes, and evidently without a vestige of womanly delicacy, thus employed, until it makes one feel for the honour of the country that there should be such a condition of human labour existing in it. I questioned one such group in a brickyard in South Staffordshire as to how many of them could read, and found that only one out of twenty was so qualified; and, out of the whole number, she only had been to a place of worship on the Sunday previously, the whole of them being partially employed on Sundays as well as week-days." The inspector introduces a master brickmaker of Tipton to tell his own story: he has made many efforts to dispense with the labour of women and children in clay works, but has found insuperable obstacles; and he would welcome a law limiting the hours of labour, and affording to children opportunity for education. He writes:—"Those who carry away the bricks from the moulders are mostly girls from nine to twelve years old. On an average they carry 10lb. of clay, and a mould weighing 4lb. (14lb. at each journey), say 2,000 times a day, seven yards each journey; carrying the mould back the seven yards also 2,000 times; so that they each remove, in one day of ten hours' work, 28,000lb., or twelve and a-half tons, seven yards, and 8,000lb. seven yards; total, 36,000lb., or over sixteen tons in the day. Moreover, the bricks when 'reared,' 'gormed,' or 'piled,' and when 'hacked' or 'walled up,' all require moving three times over, and, in one instance, are carried quite seven yards. But this work is shared in by all that work for that particular moulding table. The moulder, who is usually a woman from twenty to thirty years old, and the two clay-carriers, who generally are from ten to sixteen years old, assist; so that the portion of work performed by the carrier-away may be taken as one remove, or one-fourth of the same 28,000lb., for seven yards, which, added to the sixteen tons, makes up a total of twenty-eight and a-half tons carried each day by a child of nine to twelve years of age." He goes on to show that those who carry clay to the moulders, called clay-carriers, "say a girl of ten years old," carry in the arms or on the head 30lb. of clay 250 journeys of forty yards, and with the work of removing the bricks seven yards, carry more than six and a-half tons of clay daily fully forty-seven yards, and walk fourteen miles in the day. The elder clay-carriers, fourteen or sixteen years old, carry 60lb. weight for fifty yards 300 times a day—eight tons in all; and, with the walk to and from home, have to walk twenty-two miles daily. It is unnecessary to go through the whole list. The writer says:—"As a rule, not one in ten of the women and children have been taught to read and write, nor have above one-half of this small proportion ever entered a school. In their poverty and need their parents have sent out these little tiny hands to carry clay and set down bricks all day long from six a.m. to six p.m., all the week through; plodding, with clay-loaded heads and arms, to and fro, over hot drying stones, barefooted and ragged. The other girls and women have for the most part been recruited from these young toilers, labouring year after year at clay-carrying or brick-piling, till qualified by experience to take the more lucrative and generally coveted post of brick-moulders. In many cases I have found that the young children belong to widows, some of them of deceased miners; some having neither father nor mother, but finding a home with some of those kindly affectionate working people, whose rough but tender acts of hospitality and sympathy are the best redeeming feature of the working classes. Improvidence, drunkenness, indolence, and last, but not least of these terrible evils, trade strikes and lock-outs, each contributes its sad quota of recruits. Such parents are the first to send their little children out to work in brickyards, when they ought to be learning something useful at school. Ignorant, untaught, and unheedful of education, they pass through life, looking on the few 'scholards' among them with almost heathen awe. I have known parents in receipt of 2*l*., 3*l*., and 4*l*. a-week, send their children out to work at clay works, for a few shillings per week, hung in rags, while the parents themselves rioted at home in luxuries and drink. On the other hand I have seen, and I say it with pride, two or three little girls, working hard, anxious for overtime, always cheerful, always at their post, striving, like good angels they were, to win an honest crust for a

poor kind sickly mother or grandmother. I must not overlook the demoralising results accruing from the mixed employment of the sexes. A flippancy and familiarity of manners with boys and men grows daily on the young girls. Then the want of respect and delicacy towards females exhibits itself in every act, word, or look; for the lads grow so precocious, and the girls so coarse in their language and manners from close companionship at work, that in most cases the modesty of female life gradually becomes a byword instead of a reality, and they sing unblushingly before all while at work, the most disgusting songs, till oftentimes stopped short by the entrance of either master or foreman. The overtime work is still more objectionable, because boys and girls, men and women, are not then so much under the watchful eye of the master, nor looked upon by the eye of day. All these things, the immorality, levity, coarse phrases, awful oaths, lewd gestures and conduct of the adults and youths, exercise a terrible influence for evil on the young children. Hence, a generation full of evil phrases, manners, and thoughts, is daily growing up in our midst, without the knowledge of better things. It is quite common for girls employed in brickyards to have illegitimate children. Of the thousands whom I have met with, or known as working, I should say that one in every four, who had arrived at the age of twenty, had had illegitimate children. Several have had three or four, and it is a deplorable fact that, as a rule, brick manufacturers do not trouble themselves to inquire into the moral character of either women or children when they employ them."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

SHOWELL—HAGUE.—April 19, at Union Chapel, Oxford-road, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Maclaren, John, fourth son of the late Mr. John Whitehouse Showell, of Birmingham, to Mary Frances, second daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hague, of Manchester. No cards.

CADBURY—HOTHAM.—April 20, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Leeds, Joel Cadbury, of Birmingham, to Maria, second daughter of the late James Hotham, of Leeds. No cards.

SUTTON—COOPER.—April 20, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the Rev. John Flavell Glass, assisted by the Rev. Mark Wilks, Edwin Sutton, second son of John Sutton, Esq., of Totteridge, to Sarah B. Cooper, eldest daughter of the late George Cooper, Esq., of Barnsbury-street, Islington, formerly of Melbourne, Australia.

HIBBERT—YATES.—April 21, at the Congregational Church, Ruabon, by the Rev. F. B. Brown, of Wrexham, Mr. Hibbert, of New Mills, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles Yates, Esq., of the same place. No cards.

SMALLEY—LAMBDEN.—April 20, at the Congregational Church, Bowden, by the Rev. Henry Griffiths, Robert Smalley, of Bolton, to Angelina, third daughter of the late William Henry Lambden, surgeon, of Coningsby, Lincolnshire. No cards.

SIDEBOTTOM—BUCKLEY.—April 20, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Parker, D.D., George, third son of James Sidebottom, Esq., of Mersey Bank, Heaton Mersey, to Eliza Anne, second daughter of the late John Buckley, Esq., J.P., of West Bank, Heaton Mersey. No cards.

BROWN—CAINE.—April 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Liscard, by the Rev. J. P. Clown, of Bradford, the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, to Phœbe, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Caine, Esq., Egremont, Cheshire. No cards.

CLARK—MILLER.—April 26, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Edinburgh, Mr. Samuel Clark, of Doncaster, to Georgina, daughter of William Miller, Esq., Hope Park, Edinburgh.

HOWARD—DURHAM.—May 3, at the Temple, Ripon, by the Rev. Joseph Croft, the Rev. Henry Howard, Independent minister, Thirsk, to Mary, daughter of the late Robert Durham, Esq., Masham, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

HODGSON.—April 14, aged seventy-two, Joseph Hodgson, Esq., of Toronto, on board the Australasian, whilst in the Bay of Queenstown, *en route* to his fatherland, where a large circle of Christian friends were hoping to welcome him. His remains have been interred at the General Cemetery in his native town, Halifax.

DANIELL.—April 22, at his residence, Balsall-heath, Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Daniell, aged sixty-five.

FIZARD.—April 23, at Weymouth, after a brief illness, Mrs. John Fizard, aged seventy-seven years. For upwards of forty years she was a useful and consistent member of the Baptist church at Weymouth. A holy life ending in a peaceful death.

WILLIAMS.—April 23, at Park-square West, Regent's-park, W. Williams, Esq., M.P. for Lambeth, aged seventy-six.

WEIR.—April 28, at Cannstadt, John, son of the Rev. J. Weir, D.D., aged sixteen.

CUNARD.—April 28, at 26, Prince's-gardens, Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

REES.—April 30, the Rev. Thomas Rees, for thirty-two years pastor of the Independent Church, Chepstow.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, April 26.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,560,445	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,910,445
	£28,560,445		£28,560,445

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,984,441
Rest	3,192,175	Other Securities	19,057,968
Public Deposits	6,298,382	Notes	7,551,410
Other Deposits	13,965,270	Gold & Silver Coin	844,350
Seven Day and other Bills	429,342		
	£38,438,169		£38,438,169

April 27, 1865. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

MARK-LANE.—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to our market to-day were very moderate. The condition of the produce being good, the demand for all qualities ruled steady, at Monday's advance in prices. A portion of the supply was taken off by buyers from the north of England. With foreign wheat—both American and continental—the market was very moderately supplied. For all descriptions, the trade ruled firm, and late rates were well supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair average request, at full currencies. Barley was in very moderate supply, the trade for all qualities was firm at fully late rates. Only a moderate business was transacted in malt, at late rates. There was a good supply of oats on sale. Most descriptions were in steady request, at full prices. Both beans and peas were very firm. The market was scantily supplied. Most descriptions of flour moved off steadily. In some instances a slight advance took place in prices.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English and Scotch	620	10	1,460	50	1,170
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	250	5,550	—	19,760	—
					170 sks.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 1.

There was a moderate show of English wheat this morning, which met a fair sale, prices being generally 1s. per quarter higher than on this day se'nnight. The trade for foreign wheat is steady, and the extreme rates of last Monday are readily obtainable. Barley fully as dear as last week. Beans 1s. per quarter higher. Peas without alteration. The arrivals of oats from abroad have been large during last week; they have met a good demand, and prices are fully equal to the currency of Monday last.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—		
Essex and Kent, red, 1863	38 to	42
Ditto 1864	32	43
White, 1863	42	48
,, 1864	44	50
Foreign red	38	42
,, white	42	52
BARLEY—		
English malting	25	30
Chevalier	32	34
Distilling	25	28
Foreign	20	30
MALT—		
Pale	54	61
Chevalier	60	62
Brown	47	51
BEANS—		
Ticks	33	35
Harrow	36	38
Small	38	44
Egyptian	35	36
PEAS—		
Grey	34 to	36
Maple	36	39
White	34	38
Boilers	37	40
Foreign, white	36	38
RYE	26	28
OATS—		
English feed	17	22
,, potatoe	23	27
Scotch feed	18	22
,, potatoe	23	26
Irish black	18	21
,, white	19	24
Foreign feed	18	23
FLOUR—		
Town made	37	40
Country Marks	26	32
Norfolk & Suffolk	25	27

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 1.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 9,284 head. In the corresponding week in 1864, we received 5,844; in 1863, 4,518; in 1862, 2,140; in 1861, 2,095; in 1860, 4,229; and in 1859, 1,485 head. There was a large supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day, in but middling condition. The show of sheep and calves was only moderate. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were good, both as to number and quality. The receipts from Scotland were large, and the condition of the stock was very prime. For all breeds of beasts the trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, prices declined 2d. per 8lbs. from Monday last, top figure being 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. Prime heavy Scots and crosses sold at 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire the arrivals amounted to 2,150 Scots and crosses; from other parts of England, 750 of various breeds; from Scotland, 950 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 150 oxen and heifers. The supply of sheep on sale was moderate, and the quality of the stock was tolerably good. The mutton trade was decidedly quieter than on Monday last; nevertheless, good and prime downs and half-breds changed hands in most instances, at that day's currency. Inferior sheep declined in value at 2d. per 8lbs. out of the wool. There was a fair supply of lambs on sale, and the lamb trade was dull. Prices ranged from 5s. 8d. to 8s. per 8lbs., showing a decline of 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. from Monday last. Calves met a slow sale, at Thursday's decline in prices of 6d. per 8lbs. The top price was 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. The supply on offer was only moderate. Prime small pigs were firm in price; but large hogs were a dull inquiry.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3 4	to 3 8	Prime Southdown	5 10	to 6 0
Second quality	3 10	4 2	Lambs	6 8	8 0
Prime large oxen.	4 4	4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 2	4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8	4 10	Prime small	4 10	5 2
Coarse inf. sheep.	4 0	4 8	Large hogs	3 6	4 4
Second quality	4 10	5 2	Neat sm. porkers.	4 6	5 0
Pr coarse woolled	5 4	5 8			

Suckling calves, 16s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 1.

The supply of town and country killed meat on sale has somewhat increased. The trade is dull, and prices are decidedly lower than on Monday last.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 0	to 3 4	Small pork	4 10	to 5 2
Middling ditto	3 6	3 8	Inf. mutton	4 4	5 0
Prime large do.	3 10	4 0	Middling ditto	5 2	5 6
Do. small do.	4 2	4 4	Prime ditto	5 8	5 10
Large pork.	3 8	4 8	Veal	4 0	5 0

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 321 firkins butter, and 3,430 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 15,925 casks of butter, and 2,238 bales of bacon. The business in the Irish butter market is almost confined to the few new fourth Corks arrived, which sold at 90s. to 88s. Foreign met an improved demand, and prices advanced 2s to 4s., best Dutch brought 118s. The bacon market ruled firm and steady in price; sales of best Waterford made at 72s. on board. No change in Hamburg.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 1.—These markets are moderately supplied with potatoes. Nearly all descriptions are in steady request and firm in prices. As compared with Monday last, the quotations exhibit no change of importance. Last week's import was 157 tons from Rouen, and 75 tons from Rotterdam.

SEEDS, Monday, May 1. — The demand for seeds during the week has been small but continuous. The scanty stocks of red seed are firmly held for full prices, and no further reduction in value can be noted. White seed is slow, and without demand. Trefoils, with very small stocks, are without alteration.

WOOL, Monday, May 1.—The amount of business passing in British wool is very moderate. The approaching termination of the American civil war has given some firmness to prices; but there is at present no advancing movement to notice.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—LONDON, Saturday, April 29.—We have to anounce a decided improvement in the state of the flax market, and in some instances an advance has taken place in prices. Hemp moves off slowly, and the quotations are 20*l.* to 30*l.* for clean Russian qualities. Jute is rather dearer. Coir goods are steady in price.

OIL, Monday, May 1.—Linseed oil is in fair demand at 31s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape moves off slowly, at late rates. Olive, cocoanut, and palm oils are firm. Sperm oil is held at 92*l.* per tun. French spirits of turpentine 59s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt.

COALS, Monday, May 1.—Market without alteration from last day's rates. Hetton's, 18s. Haswell, 18s., Hartlepool, 17s 6d., Braddyll's 16s. 6d., Hugh Hall 17s., Harton 15s. 3d., Gosforth 15s. 3d., Hartlepool (West Hartley) 15s., Tunstall 15s. 6d., Hartley's 16s. 6d. Fresh ships 77, left from last day 3; total, 70: at sea 15.

TALLOW, Monday, May 1.—The tallow trade is quieter to-day, on rather easier terms. P.Y.C. is quoted at 40s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Rough fat 2s. 0½d. per 8lbs. Town tallow commands 39s. 9d. net cash.

A MODERN LADY'S MAID'S DUTY.—"Abigail" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"There is yet another important part of a finished lady's maid's duty, which is commonly thought to be a novelty, but it is, in fact, only a revival. She must be a competent artist in pastel painting, on (not from) the life; and a proficient in the use of cosmetics, paints, and dyes; so general is the use of rouge for the cheeks, kohl and antimony for the eyelids, pastel for the eyebrows, belladonna to drop into the eye to increase the size of the pupil, bistre to stain the eyelids, blue for veining the temples, bloom of Ninon and blanc de perle for the general skin, and various acid dyes to discharge the natural colour of the hair and turn it of the fashionable 'palma vecchio,' reddish yellow. Most of these beautifiers need a skilful hand to apply, and are by no means safe when employed. Yet so frequent is the use of them by ladies, young as well as old, that a finished maid is expected to know how to put them on and how to get them off again, which last is not always so easy."

Advertisements.

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and FURNITURE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S STOCK on SHOW of IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS and CHILDREN'S COTS stands unrivalled either for extent or moderateness of prices. He also supplies Bedding, manufactured on the premises, and Bed-hangings of guaranteed quality.

Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dove-tail joints and patent sacking, from 12s. each. Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety, from £1 4s. to £25.

Complete suites of Bed-room Furniture in Mahogany, Fancy Woods, Polished and Japanned Deal, always on show. These are made by WILLIAM S. BURTON, at his Manufactory, 84, Newman street, and every article is guaranteed. China Toilet Ware in great variety, from 4s. the set of five pieces.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than twenty-five years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver. A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Bead Pattern.	Thread Pattern.	King's or Shell and Thread.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
Total	9 19 9	12 9 0	13 9 6	14 17 3

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2*l.* 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, BRONZES, and LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON invites inspection of his Stock of these, displayed in two large Show-rooms. Each article is of guaranteed quality, and some are objects of pure vertu, the productions of the first manufacturers of Paris, from whom WILLIAM S. BURTON imports them direct.

Clocks, from	7 6	to 45 0	0
Candelabra, from	13 6	to 16 16	0 per pair.
Bronzes, from	18 0	to 16 16	0
Lamps, Moderateur, from	6 0	to 9 0	0
Pure Colza Oil	4 0	per gallon.	

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid. It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his illimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and plans of the Twenty large Show-Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

The Eighth Bonus will be declared in January, 1867, and all With-Profit Policies in force on the 30th June, 1866, will participate. Assurances effected before June 30th, 1865, will participate on two Premiums, and thus receive a whole year's additional share of Profits over later Policies.

Tables of Rates, and Forms of Proposal, can be obtained from any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual Income	£79,046
Profits Divided amongst Members	145,389
Claims Paid	209,310
Accumulated Premium Fund	312,318

The Fifth Triennial Division, just made, gives a
CASH BONUS OF 24 PER CENT.
ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fire Capital, £1,000,000.—Life Capital, £100,000.
London—73 and 74, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.
Liverpool—BROWN'S BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE.
With Home and Foreign Branches and Agencies.

CHAIRMAN—F. W. RUSSELL, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the National Discount Company.

At the ANNUAL MEETINGS held on the 8th APRIL at Liverpool, it was stated, as the RESULT of OPERATIONS for the year 1864, that the—

FIRE PREMIUMS amounted to	£108,597
Being an INCREASE over previous year of.....	43,547
The LOSSES paid and provided for amounted to	67,065
LIFE ASSURANCES, under 502 Policies, were effected for.....	340,699
Producing in NEW PREMIUMS	9,697

W. P. CLIREHUGH, General Manager.

THE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

CHIEF OFFICES:
14, Garrick-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.
CAPITAL—HALF-A-MILLION.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS HATTERSLEY, Esq., Chairman.
JOB CAUDWELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Captain George Bayly. | W. Paul Clift, Esq.
F. Brodigan, Esq., J.P. | Joseph A. Horner, Esq.
Alfred Bryant, Esq. | Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A.
Right Hon. Lord Teynham.
AUDITORS.
J. J. Andrew, Esq., F.S.S.
J. Baxter Langley, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Edward Schnadhorst, Esq.
MEDICAL ADVISER—Robert F. Power, Esq., M.D.
HOMŒOPATHIC REFEREE—Jacob Dixon, Esq., M.D.
SOLICITOR—Henry Earle, Esq., 29, Bedford-row, London.
BANKERS.
The London and Westminster Bank, Temple-bar.
The Estates Bank, 156, Strand, London; and 6, D'Olier-street, Dublin.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.
GENERAL MANAGER—Hubert G. Grist, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—George S. Horsnail, Esq.
AGENCY SECRETARY—Herbert Thompson, Esq.
SECRETARY FOR IRELAND—Ed. Allworthy, Esq., Belfast.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

Paid-up Policies on Equitable Terms.
Deposit Policies in lieu of Fixed Sums paid down.
Special Temperance Section.
Special Homœopathic Section.
Special Working Men's Section.
Advances in connection with Life Assurance.
Immediate and Deferred Annuities.
Educational and General Endowments.

The Board will be glad to entertain applications (addressed to the General Manager), for Agencies from Persons able to introduce business. Prospectuses sent per post for one stamp.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.
96, Cheapside, London.
Capital: One Million Sterling.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:
EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.
DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John Barratt, Esq. | John Heugh, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq., | Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P. | Alfred Milne, Esq.
Thos. Barham Foster, Esq. | Joseph Peel, Esq.
George Withington, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates.
Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreig Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates.
Mills, Factories, and other hazardous risks will be spe surveyed at the request of the owner.
Cotton Mills not at work, will be insured at 5s. per cent. per Annum.
Farming Stock insured Free from Duty, allowing the use of a Steam Thrashing Machine.
Applications for Agencies should be addressed to
JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary to the Company.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.

CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman: LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq.
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn. | Duncan James Kay, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq. | Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. | Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Robert Smith, Esq.
MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively.
They are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.
Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London.
By order,
JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE (PATENT) MIXTURE OF TEAS,

6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.
Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed
FRANKS, SON and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

SAPONINE,

FROM
HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAPERY,
Is an elegant and recherché Preparation of the highest class, possessing superior detergent properties, and superseding the use of soap and soda.
Sold by Oilmen, Grocers, and Druggists. Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

LIGHT WINES.—H. R. WILLIAMS and CO., Importers of Foreign Wines, Crosby Hall, London.

Entrances, 33, Bishopsgate-street, and Crosby-square.

ST. EMILION.—A pure sound Wine, entirely free from acidity	14s.
BEAUJOLAIS,—A useful Wine, with more body than the St. Emilion	16s.
ST. ESTEPHE	19s.
NIERSTEIN.—A very good HOCK	21s.
HUNGARIAN CHABLIS	18s.
HUNGARIAN CARLOVITZ	18s.
HUNGARIAN MENESE	22s.

Bottles included.
Price List of Port, Sherry, and other Wines, to be obtained on application, free.

FILMER & SONS UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET FURNITURE SHOW-ROOMS,

31, 32, and 34, BERNERS-STREET, W.

Attention is requested to these spacious Show-rooms, which are among the largest in London, containing a great variety of every description of Furniture, of the best quality and moderate price.

CANDLES.—THE NEW CANDLE.

Self-fitting. No Holder, Paper, or Scraping required.
PATENTED.
FIELD'S Improved Patent Hard, Snuffless Chamber Candle is SELF FITTING, Clean, Safe, Economical, and Burns to the End. Sold Everywhere by Grocers and Oilmen; Wholesale and for Export, at the Works,
J. C. & J. FIELD'S,
UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.
ALSO,
Field's celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, and Patent Paraffine Candles, as supplied to
HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

RICE BISCUITS.

—Take half a pound of sugar, half a pound of best ground rice, half a pound of butter, half a pound of flour, and half a teaspoonful of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, mix the whole into a paste with two eggs.

TRADE MARK
BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR,

Prepared from
THE BEST MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN.
Warranted Perfectly Pure,
And much recommended for
CHILDREN'S DIET.
"JOHN BROWN,"
"JOHN POLSON,"
is signed by the makers on each packet, as counterfeit cheap qualities are sometimes sold instead of Brown and Polson's.

INFANT DENTITION.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.

—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

E. MILES and SON,

DENTISTS,
15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, CITY.
The best Sets of Teeth, and Newest Improvements.

SURPRISING CURE of a SEVERE COUGH and INFLUENZA

by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. T. F. Kerr, Surgeon, 82, Moss-lane, Manchester. "I was an admiring observer of the progress of the case of Mr. James Wallerton, who for some years had been labouring under a severe cough and influenza—a great degree of languor—great hoarseness—sudden fever, &c., until he tried your WAFERS, and they have entirely removed all the symptoms." To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

IN the SPRING no Medicine can be used

with more perfect confidence than PARR'S LIFE PILLS. They clear from the body all that is hurtful, and produce health and comfort.—May be had of any Chemist.

SPRING MEDICINE.—The best purifier of

the blood at this season of the year is admitted by all to be KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, which by their mild yet effectual operation, remove all oppressive accumulations, regulate the secretions of the liver and bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. Unlike many remedies, they do not induce liability to take cold or establish a necessity for the habitual use of purgatives, and are thus strongly recommended as the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.
Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Bread-street, London.

A SAFE and CERTAIN CURE for that

disfiguring, distressing, and ultimately dangerous disease, Thick Neck; and all Glandular Swellings. Send a stamped directed envelope to Mr. S. Drakeford, Desborough, Market-Harborough, and receive testimonials from ministers and others.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

Used in the Royal Laundry
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of WALES.
"Proteus; or, We are here, but not here." This startling illusion (J. H. Pepper and Thomas Tobin joint inventors) daily at 2·30 and 7·30.—Captain Richard Burton's Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, illustrated by novel effects, under the direct superintendence of the above distinguished traveller.—Engagement of Mr. George Buckland, for his new Musical Entertainment, entitled—An old picture in a (n) ice new frame; or, Mont Blanc remounted and varnished.—Mr. G. W. Jester's Ventriloquial Frankenstein.—Mr. James Matthews's Curiosities of Manual Magic.—Exhibition of Inventions for Saving Life in Railway Travelling, and Lecture by Mr. J. L. King.

THE MAGIC DONKEYS.—Roars of

Laughter.—These wonderful animals go through their extraordinary evolutions daily, at 252, Strand, from Ten till Six. The pair sent post free for 14 stamps. The Magic Punch and Judy, with the Dog Toby, post free for 20 stamps.
H. G. Clarke and Co., 252, Strand, W.C.

THE LITTLE MODELLER.—How to Make

a Model Village, 48 Coloured Engravings, post free for 7 stamps; a Model Railway, 7 stamps; Windsor Castle, 7 stamps; a Model Farm, 7 stamps; a Watering Place, 7 stamps; a Cricket Field, 7 stamps.
H. G. Clarke and Co., 252, Strand.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 162, REGENT-STREET, W.

(Mr. Crellin.) Vignettes, Miniatures, Coloured Portraits, and every description of Artistic Photography. Copies, Enlargements, or Reductions made from Glass, Paper, or Daguerreotype Portraits. Album Portraits, 3s. 6d.; or 10 for 10s. 6d.

CLERICAL TWEED CLOTHING—

Made to measure at the following prices, for Cash only:—

The Complete Suit		63s.	and	85s.
Morning Coats	25s.	30s.	and	45s.
Trousers..	16s. 6d.	21s.	and	26s. 6d.
Waistcoats	10s. 6d.	12s.	and	13s. 6d.
Frock and Overcoats ..	30s.	36s.	and	55s.

THRESHER & GLENNY, Outfitters and Tailors, 152, Strand.
Superfine Black Cloth Suits.

COMFORT to the FEET.

The PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES
Are invaluable to all who suffer from tender feet.
HALL and CO., Sole Patentees,
6, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

THE EASIEST BOOTS and SHOES in the WORLD

are M. HALL'S PATENT PANNUS CORIUM, which never draw the feet, nor cause any pain to corns or bunions. Also the finest Bordeaux calf, prepared expressly for ease. Cash prices for either kind. Side-spring boots, 21s.; Oxonian Shoes, 12s. 6d. The very best materials, workmanship, and style. Address, M. Hall, 54, Bishopsgate-street Within.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK,

at 2s. 6½d. the yard, made of bright Italian silk, with the guarantee for durability of eminent firms in Paris and Lyons. The Silk Department includes all the richest and most costly productions. Patterns sent free.
HARVEY and Co., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

W. F. THOMAS AND CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

PRIZE MEDAL.
66, Newgate-street; and Regent-street, Oxford-street, London.

SEWING MACHINES of the very First

Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on. For sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.
The American and English Sewing Machin Company, 457, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

COALS.—Best Susderland, 24s.; Newcastle

or Hartlepool, 23s.; best Silkstone, 22s.; Clay Cross, 22s. and 19s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.
S. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS. — Best Coals only. — GEO. J.

COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico, S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS and RAILWAY.—LEA and CO.'S price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 24s. per ton; Hartlepool, 23s.; Silkstone, first-class, 22s.; second-class, 21s.; Clay Cross, 22s. and 19s.; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 18s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Hartley, 18s.; best small, 13s. Coke, 14s. per chaldron, Net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and COMPY.'S Offices, Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin, N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.
Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; of wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.
Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

NUNN'S MARSALA or BRONTE WINE,

25s. per dozen, 7l. 4s. per six dozen, 12l. 15s. per quarter cask. Rail paid to any station in England. This wine will be found of superior quality, is soft and old, and though full flavoured, entirely free from heat or the slightest approach to acidity.
THOS. NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C. Price lists on application. Established 1801.

THE FREE CHURCHES of LONDON and CHRISTIAN WORK,

Under the above heading a series of papers are being published in the "Nonconformist" newspaper, with a view to furnish illustrative examples of the Missionary Operations carried on by many of the Free Churches of the Metropolis, and, as far as information can be obtained, a general survey of their Christian work.

The following have already appeared, or will shortly be published :—

Feb. 8. .. I. Introductory.
Feb. 15. .. II. *Surrey Chapel and its Institutions. (Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.)
Feb. 22. .. III. * Ditto Ditto. Ditto.

* The substance of these two articles has been reprinted in a 12-pp Tract, and copies may be had of the publisher (Mr. A. MIALL) for distribution, at 7s. 6d. per hundred.

March 1. .. IV. Bloomsbury Chapel and its Institutions. (Rev. W. Brock.)
March 8. .. V. St. Giles's: its Poor and its Missions.
March 15. .. VI. Regent-square Church. (Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.)
March 22. .. VII. Union Chapel, Islington. (Rev. Henry Allon.)
March 29. ..VIII. Spitalfields and its Missions.
April 5. .. IX. Metropolitan Tabernacle. (Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.)
April 12. .. X. Craven Chapel. (Rev. R. D. Wilson.)
April 19. .. XI. Claylands Chapel, Clapham-road. (Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A.)
April 26. .. XII. Notting-hill and its Missions.
May 4. . XIII. Ditto Ditto.
May 10. ..XIV. Hare Court Chapel. (Rev. A. Raleigh, D.D.)
May 17. .. XV. Bethnal-green and its Neighbourhood.
May 24. ..XVI. Camden-town, Kentish-town, and Hampstead.
May 31. . XVII. Westminster.
June 7. . XVIII. Whitechapel and Stepney.
June 14. .. XIX. Poplar, Limehouse, Shadwell, &c.
June 21. .. XX.
June 28. .. XXI. Wesleyans, United Presbyterians, and Friends.
July 5. ..XXII. Nonconformists and Ragged School Work, City Missions, and Theatre Services.
July 12. XXIII. General Statistics and Results.
July 19. XXIV. Deductions and Suggestions.

The "NONCONFORMIST" is published every Wednesday Afternoon.

Price 5d. Stamped 6d.

Published Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE DRAFTED FRIENDS in the WAR! Showing the SAFE WAY for All Christians. Leaflets about it, for diffusion, will be given to any friend of the Peace Cause.

Send a stamp to E. Miles, 15, Liverpool-street, City.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS, MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

192, FLEET-STREET,

Corner of Chancery-lane.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.

The LARGEST and most varied Stock in the Kingdom of Note, Letter, and Foap. Papers, Envelopes, Account and MS. Books, Household Papers, &c.

PARTRIDGE and COZENS' celebrated GUINEA CASE of STATIONERY forwarded free to any Railway Station in England, on receipt of Post-office Order.

NO CHARGE for Plain Stamping Crest, Arms, or Address on best qualities of Paper or Envelopes. Coloured Stamping (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved for 5s. Business or Address Dies from 3s.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d. An immense variety in all sizes and qualities always in stock. Samples forwarded free.

SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms, GOOD COPY BOOKS, all rulings, superfine cream paper, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen.

Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, &c, post free.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS,

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers,

192, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

Established 1841.

CRAMER and CO., LIMITED, Let on Hire the following Pianofortes for Three Years, after which, and Without any Farther Payment Whatever, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer :—

28 Guinea Pianette, in Rosewood or Walnut ..... } £2 12s. 6d. per quarter
42 Guinea Drawing-room Model Cottage, Rosewood or Walnut .. } £3 18s. 9d. per quarter.
60 Guinea Semi-Oblique, Rosewood or Walnut ..... } £5 5s. per quarter.

Other Instruments, such as Grands, Semi-Granda, &c., may also be hired on the same system.

Every Instrument is warranted of the very best manufacture, inferior Pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock. Quarterly Payments are required.

HARMONIUMS ON THE SAME SYSTEM.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY (the Largest in Europe),

207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C

STATIONERY PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

Lately Published, price 16s.,

Memoirs of Joseph Sturge:

With a Portrait.

Containing an Account of his Labours in Connection with Public and Philanthropic Movements for nearly Forty years, and includes Letters from Lord Brougham, Thomas Clarkson, Sir T. F. Buxton, Daniel O'Connell, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Whittier, the American Poet, &c.

BY REV. HENRY RICHARD.

EXTRACTS FROM LITERARY NOTICES.

'One of the brightest examples in modern times of the 'blessed life' was the life of Joseph Sturge; and of the best pieces of biography in modern times is 'Memoirs of Joseph Sturge,' by Henry Richard."—Primitive Church Magazine.

'The Life of such a man as Joseph Sturge is like a breath of life from the eternal world, a ray that shoots across our path, bidding us step on in the hope of brighter hours."—The Homilist.

"This is the record of a life faithfully and courageously spent in the service of mankind."—Daily News.

"The book is hearty as a mountain breeze,—a fine tonic for the moral sense."—Liverpool Mercury.

"It is an exquisite piece of Christian biography."—Nonconformist.

London: S. W. Partridge, 9, Paternoster-row; A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

New Edition, price 7s. 6d., bound in cloth,

DR. SPENCER THOMSON'S HANDY-BOOK of DOMESTIC MEDICINE: Containing the Latest Information on the Treatment of Sickness and Disease.

In Fourteen Monthly Parts, price 6d. each.

Belvidere-cottage, Chew, Bedminster Down, Bristol, September 29, 1863.

To Messrs. Charles Griffin and Company.

Gentlemen,—From the first publication of DR. SPENCER THOMSON'S super-excellent and unequalled work on "Domestic Medicine," I have recommended it to my patients and others, as it imparts very valuable information. It should sell by thousands, yea, millions of copies.

J. H. SPRAGUE, M.D.

"The amount of useful knowledge in this work is surprising."—Medical Times and Gazette.

"For families and the clergy it will be worth its weight in gold."—Oxford Herald.

"The best production of the kind we possess."—Christian Witness.

"The best and safest book on 'Domestic Medicine' which has yet appeared."—London Journal of Medicine.

"Nearest to the standard of what such a book should be than any that we have yet seen."—Athenæum.

This work is also being reissued in monthly parts, Sixpence each.

Charles Griffin and Company, London, and sold by all Booksellers.

New Edition, Thirteenth Thousand, price 12s. 6d. in elegant cloth gilt edges,

MANY THOUGHTS of MANY MINDS. Selections from the Writings of the most celebrated Authors. Compiled and analytically arranged by HENRY SOUTHGATE.

"The value of a Thought cannot be told."—P. J. Bailey.

"This is a wondrous book, and contains a great many gems of thought."—Daily News.

"The mind of almost all nations and ages of the world is recorded here."—John Bull.

"We look up any subject under the sun, and are pretty sure to find something that has been said—generally well said—upon it."—Examiner.

"It is not so much a book as a library of quotations."—Patriot.

London: Charles Griffin and Co. Sold by every Bookseller.

MUSICAL MONTHLY, and DRAWING-ROOM MISCELLANY.—MAY. One Shilling.

MUSIC.

A Valse by Chopin.

Tales—Serials—Charades—Poetry, &c., &c.

Adams and Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTICE.—The following Pieces can still be had :—

THE WELVELLYN QUADRILLES.
BEAUTY, SLEEP. Song by ARDITI.
THE DANISH NATIONAL SONG.
ARABESQUES by SCHUMANN.

Price One Shilling each.

Adams and Francis, 59, Fleet street, E.C.

Parts 1 to 5, now ready,

To be completed in Twelve Shilling Parts, demy 8vo,

PARABLE, or DIVINE POESY.

Illustrations in Theology and Morals, Selected from the Great Divines, Systematically and Chronologically Arranged.

By R. A. BERTRAM.

A full Prospectus, with Specimen Pages, can be had from the Publisher, F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Extra cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. free by post,

THE GOLDEN RULE; and other Stories for Children. By MARY C. HUME.

"This author knows well how to write little tales such as real children delight in reading."—Athenæum.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

LIFE: its NATURE, VARIETIES, and PHENOMENA. By LEO H. GRINDON.

The Publisher begs to announce the issue of the Third Edition of the above popular Work, in Twelve Sixpenny Monthly Parts.

Parts 1 to 9, now ready.

The Work can be had complete, in extra cloth, price 6s. 6d., half morocco, 12s., morocco, 15s.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Second Thousand, cloth, crown 8vo, price 5s., 400 pp,

HIDDEN SPRINGS. By the Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D., of Cavendish Chapel, Manchester.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Third Edition, on toned paper, extra cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

OUR ETERNAL HOMES.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

A MANUAL of BRITISH and FOREIGN PLANTS, consisting of the LATIN and ENGLISH Names of those likely to come before the Botanical Student. With Other Useful Information. By LEO H. GRINDON.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

CANADA and its FRONTIER. By J. K. LAW, F.G.S., late Naturalist to the North American Boundary Commission; with reference Map. See LEISURE HOUR for May, price 6d.

THE DANTE CELEBRATION. The LEISURE HOUR for May contains an Engraving on toned paper of Ary Scheffer's Picture of "Dante and Beatrice" also a Portrait of Dante, from Giotto; a Biography, and an Analysis of the "Divina Commedia"; with Illustrations of Florence and the Old Palace, and Papers on the Old and the New Capitals of Italy. Price 6d.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.—A Biography and Portrait. See LEISURE HOUR for May.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND; its Origin, History, and Progress. By the Author of "Men I have known." See LEISURE HOUR for May.

THIEVES in the CITY.—For Suggestions see LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

IRON SAFES—their Structure and Security. See LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

THE FREED NEGROES in AMERICA. See LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION. With Engraving. See LEISURE HOUR for May.

THE LEISURE HOUR for April contained a coloured fac-simile of the Picture of "The Battlefield," by the Crown Princess of Prussia, with descriptive letter-press, and Memoir.

56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly.

Just published, price Sixpence,

IN MEMORIAM. Funeral Sermons for the Rev. W. Upton, for nearly forty-four years Minister of the Baptist Church at St. Alban's, with a short Biographical Notice.

London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., 33, Paternoster-row; or free by post of R. Gibbs, Market-place, St. Alban's.

This day, 12th Edition, price 1s., cloth.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, or the Church-Member's Guide. By JOHN ANGELL JAMES. Edited by his son.

London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Birmingham, Hudson and Co.

Subscription Edition—3 vols., 4to, cloth,

THE UNABRIDGED and ILLUSTRATED EDITION of "MATTHEW HENRY'S COMMENTARY on the HOLY BIBLE." Price (to Subscribers only) Two Guineas. For further particulars see prospectus, gratis on application.

London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler, 158, Fleet-street, and 107, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

THE SINNER'S FRIEND. Nearly 400 Editions. 8vo, large type, 1s., and 2s. cloth; 16mo, 3d.; 32mo, 2d.

Orders, 5s. and upwards, post free.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of the AUTHOR of "THE SINNER'S FRIEND," large 8vo, with Portrait, price 8s. 6d., sent post free.

Warren Hall and Co., Publishers, 88, Camden-road, London, N.W.

New edition, 8vo, cloth, 6s.,

HORNE'S (BISHOP) COMMENTARY on the BOOK of PSALMS.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

On May 1, beautifully printed on toned paper, cloth antique, price 3s. 6d.,

LYRA SABBATICA: Hymns and Poems for Sundays and Holy Days. By BENJAMIN GOUGH.

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Third Edition, fcap, cloth neat, 3s. 6d.,

THE WIFE'S TRIALS. A TALE.

By EMMA JANE WORBOISE.

By the same Author,

LIFE of DR. ARNOLD. Second Edition, 3s. 6d.
CAMPION COURT. Second Edition, 5s.
THE LILLINGSTONES. 5s.
LOTTIE LONSDALE. Second Edition, 5s.

London: Virtue, Brothers, and Co., 1, Amen-corner.

SPURGEON'S SERMONS in CANDLES. See SWORD and TROWEL for April. 3d.; post-free 4 stamps.

Passmore and Alabaster, 23, Paternoster-row.

Second Edition, illustrated, 12s.,

ANDREW REED, D.D. A Memoir. By his Sons, ANDREW and CHARLES REED.

London; Strahan and Co., Strand.

Just published, in 8vo, price 5s., cloth,

AN ESSAY on FUTURE PUNISHMENT. By W. SHERLOCK, B.A., Senior Moderator, Gold and Silver Medallist of Trin. Coll. Dublin.

London: Longman, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILISATION.

May now be had in 2 vols., 8vo, price 37s., cloth,

HISTORY of CIVILISATION in ENGLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

Vol. I. ENGLAND and FRANCE, Fourth Edition, 21s.
Vol. II. SPAIN and SCOTLAND, Second Edition, 16s.

London: Longman, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY MR. JOHN STUART MILL.

Now ready, in 1 vol., 8vo, price 14s., cloth,

AN EXAMINATION of SIR W. HAMILTON'S PHILOSOPHY, and of the Principal Philosophical Questions Discussed in his Writings. By JOHN STUART MILL.

London: Longman, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

This day, in One Vol., crown 8vo, beautifully printed on toned paper, cloth extra, price 6s.,

LIKE UNTO CHRIST: a New Translation of the "De Imitatione Christi," usually ascribed to Thomas à Kempis, with a Vignette from an Original Drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, Milton-house, Ludgate-hill.

This day, in One Vol., foap. 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d., with numerous Maps and Illustrations,

MISSIONARY GEOGRAPHY: a Manual for all persons interested in Missions, and especially dapted for School Teachers and Missionary Teachers.

ampson Low, Son, and Marston, Milton-house, Ludgate-hill.

This day, to be obtained at every Library.

A WINTER in ALGERIA in 1863-4. By Mrs. GEORGE ALBERT ROGERS. With Illustrations, 8vo, cloth, price 12s.

Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, Milton-house, Ludgate-hill.

This day, at all the Libraries,

HELEN FELTON'S QUESTION: a Problem in a Novel. By AGNES WYLDE. One Volume.

"I hold it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, Milton-house, Ludgate-hill.

DEDICATED TO THE RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

Now ready, Vol. I., 8vo, with Portrait and upwards of 100 Illustrations, price 21s., elegantly bound. The work will be completed in one more volume.

THE LIFE of JOSIAH WEDGWOOD. From his Private Correspondence and Family Papers in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., Francis Wedgwood, Esq., C. Darwin, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Miss Wedgwood, and other original sources: with an Introductory Sketch of the Art of Pottery in England. By ELIZA METEYARD.

"This is the Life of Wedgwood, to the expected appearance of which I referred at Burslem."—Extract from a Letter to the Author by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

"A very beautiful, accurate, and valuable work."—Examiner.

Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for MAY, 1865. No. DXCV. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS:—

Sir Brook Fossbrooke—Part I.
Life of Sterne.
Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General.—Part XV.
The English Inquisition.—Thrift.—A Personal-Parliamentary.—A Dream.
Miss Marjoribanks.—Part IV.
The Rate of Interest.
Piccadilly: an Episode of Contemporaneous Autobiography.—Part III.
To a Lark.
The State and Prospect of Parties.

W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

With the Magazines for MAY was published,

MOXON'S MINIATURE POETS.

PART V., price Sixpence.

A SELECTION from the WORKS of ALFRED TENNYSON, D.C.L., Poet Laureate.

CONTENTS:—

Œnone.	Ulysses.
Tithonus.	The Golden Year.

The Vision of Sin.

London: Edward Moxon and Co., Dover-street, W.

PART II., price Sixpence,

A SELECTION from the WORKS of ROBERT BROWNING.

CONTENTS:—

By the Fireside.	From "James Lee."
Song, from "James Lee."	From the same.
Misconceptions.	From the same.

A Lover's Quarrel.

London: Edward Moxon and Co., Dover-street, W.

Now publishing,

THE POWER of TRUTH; or, Results of Theatre Preaching and Extraordinary Tea-Meetings in the South of London. By WILLIAM CARTER. With engraving of a Thieves' Tea-meeting, &c. Crown 8vo, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.; gilt, 2s.

SPIRITUALISM PROPHETICALLY CONSIDERED. By WILLIAM MAUDE. 6d.

RICHES INCREASED by GIVING to the POOR; or, the Surest and Safest Way of Thriving. By T. GOUGE. New Edition. Fscp. 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.

LIFE TRUTHS. By the Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH. 16mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.; gilt, 2s.

MY DAILY TEXT: a Short Text, in Large Type, for every day in the year. Oblong, 6d.

GRACE ABOUNDING; or, Prayer Answered in the Conversion of Six Children. By A FATHER. With Preface by the Rev. OCTAVIUS WINSLOW, D.D. Seventh Thousand. 6d.

London: S. W. Partridge, 9, Paternoster-row.

NEW BOOKS.

ALEXANDER STRAHAN, PUBLISHER.

Idylls and Legends of In- VERBURN. By ROBERT BUCHANAN, Author of "Undertones." Small 8vo, 5s. [Ready.

Henry Holbeach, Student in LIFE and PHILOSOPHY. A Narrative and a Discussion. With Letters to Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Mr. Arthur Helps, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Rev. H. Mansel, Rev. F. D. Maurice, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Rev. Dr. J. H. Newman, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and others. 2 vols. post 8vo, 14s. [Nearly ready.

Heads and Hands in the WORLD of LABOUR. By W. GARDEN BLAIKIE, D.D., Author of "Better Days for Working People." Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. [Ready.

Christian Companionship for RETIRED HOURS. Small 8vo, 3s. 6d. [Ready.

Six Months among the CHARITIES of EUROPE. By JOHN DE LIEFDE, London. With Illustrations. 2 vols, post 8vo, 16s. [Nearly ready.

The Fourth Volume of the COLLECTED WRITINGS of EDWARD IRVING. Edited by his Nephew, the Rev. G. CARLYLE, M.A. Demy 8vo, 12s. [Ready.

Vol. V., completing the Work, will be ready immediately.

Essays on Woman's Work. By BESSIE RAYNER PARKES. Small 8vo, 4s. [Ready.

Judas Iscariot: a Dramatic Poem. Small 8vo, 5s. [Nearly ready.

Letters from Abroad in 1864. By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. [Ready.

Christ and His Salvation. By HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D., Author of "Nature and the Supernatural." Crown 8vo, 6s. [Ready.

Personal Names in the Bible. By the Rev. W. F. WILKINSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, and joint editor of "Webster and Wilkinson's Greek Testament." Small 8vo, 6s. [Ready.

Lazarus, and other Poems. By E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Professor of Theology, King's College, London. Second Edition. Small 8vo, 5s. [Ready.

Outlines of Theology. By the late Rev. ALEXANDER VINET. Post 8vo, 8s. [Ready.

Outlines of Philosophy and LITERATURE. By the late Rev. ALEXANDER VINET. Post 8vo, 8s. [Ready.

The Regular Swiss Round in THREE TRIPS. By the Rev. HARRY JONES, Incumbent of St. Luke's. With Illustrations. Small 8vo, 5s. [Immediately.

Studies from Stories from GIRLS' LIVES. Cheap Edition, complete in One Volume. Crown 8vo, 6s. [Immediately.

A Year at the Shore. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S. With Thirty-six Illustrations by the Author, printed in Colours by Leighton Brothers. Crown 8vo, 9s. [Ready.

Plain Words on Christian LIVING. By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster. Small 8vo, 4s. 6d. [Ready.

Woman's Work in the CHURCH: being Historical Notes on Deaconesses and Sisterhoods. By JOHN MALCOLM LUDLOW. Small 8vo, 5s. [Ready.

Duchess Agnes, &c. By Isa CRAIG. Second Edition. Small 8vo, cloth, 5s. [Ready.

A Plea for the Queen's Eng- LISH. By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, &c. Second Edition. Tenth Thousand. Small 8vo, 5s. [Ready.

A Summer in Skye. By ALEXANDER SMITH, Author of "A Life Drama," "City Poems," &c. 2 vols., post 8vo. [Nearly ready.

The Hymns and Hymn- WRITERS of GERMANY. By WILLIAM FLEMING STEVENSON, Author of "Praying and Working." With New Translations of the Hymns by GEORGE MACDONALD, DORA GREENWELL, and L. C. SMITH. 2 vols., post 8vo. [Nearly ready.

Days of Yore. By Sarah TYTLER, Author of "Papers for Thoughtful Girls," &c. 2 Vols., square 8vo. [Shortly.

Undertones. By Robert Bu- CHANAN. A New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Small 8vo. [Shortly.

Poems. By Henry Alford, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. A New and Enlarged Edition. Small 8vo. [Nearly ready.

148, Strand. May, 1865.

"REMAINDERS"
OF
VALUABLE BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

All in new condition and perfect. Most of them at less than half published price.

☞ **Orders for Books in this List to be sent direct to WILLIAM WESLEY, English and Foreign Bookseller, Queen's-head-passage, Paternoster-row.**

The following valuable works recently published by Messrs. STRAHAN and CO., in morocco and calf bindings, offered for a short time only, at 6s. 3d. each.

SPEAKING to the HEART. By the Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE.

THE GRAVER THOUGHTS of a COUNTRY PARSON.

THE NEAR and HEAVENLY HORIZONS.

PARISH PAPERS. By the Rev. DR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY PARSON. By the Rev. A. K. H. BOYD.

PAPERS for THOUGHTFUL GIRLS. By SARAH TYTLER.

PRAYING and WORKING. By the Rev. WILLIAM FLEMING STEVENSON.

BEGINNING LIFE. By the Rev. JOHN TULLOCH, D.D.

ADMIRAL BLAKE (The Life of): Admiral and General at Sea. Based on Family and State Papers. By HEPWORTH DIXON. Fscp. 8vo, cloth, gilt edges. Published at 3s. 6d., offered at 1s. 6d.

ANDREW'S EIGHTEENTH CENTURY; or, Illustrations of the Manners and Customs of our Grandfathers. Post 8vo. Published at 9s., offered at 2s. 6d.

ANSTED'S (Professor) IONIAN ISLANDS in 1863. Plans and Illustrations. 8vo, cloth. Sells at 16s., offered at 5s.

ALEXANDER'S SALMON FISHING in CANADA. Numerous illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth. Published at 10s. 6d., offered at 2s.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books. Fourth Edition. Portrait. Two vols., 8vo, cloth. Sells at 26s., offered at 5s. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

——— CHARLES V. Translated by SIMPSON. Post 8vo, cloth. Published at 10s. 6d., offered at 2s. 6d.

BINNING'S (Robt. B. M.) JOURNAL of TWO YEARS' TRAVEL in PERSIA and CEYLON. Two vols., 8vo, cloth. Sells at 28s., offered at 5s.

BALFOUR'S SKETCHES of ENGLISH LITERATURE. 12mo, cloth, gilt. Published at 7s. 6d., offered at 2s. (Longman.)

BARRY CORNWALL'S ENGLISH SONGS, and other SMALL POEMS. Small fscp. 8vo, cloth, gilt edges. Published at 3s. 6d., offered at 2s. 4d. (Moxon.)

BLEDSOE'S (Dr.) THEODICY; or, A Vindication of the Divine Glory. 8vo, cloth. Published at 12s., offered at 2s. 8d.

BOYD'S (A.) GERMAN BALLADS and POEMS, with an English Translation. Twelve Illustrations. Fscp., cloth, gilt edges. Published at 5s., offered at 1s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE ESSAYS. Contributed by Members of the University, 1855—58. Complete. Four vols., 8vo, half-bound, cloth. Published at 30s., offered at 8s.

——— Odd Volumes, 1856—57. Published at 7s. 6d., offered at 1s. 9d. (J. H. Parker and Son.)

CAMOENS' LUSIAD, in Five Books. By E. QUILLINAN, with Notes by J. ADAMSON. Portrait. Post 8vo, cloth. Published at 7s., offered at 2s.

CAMOENS' POEMS. By Lord STRANGFORD. 12mo, cloth. Published at 7s. 6d., offered at 1s.

CHURTON'S CONGORA. An Essay on Phillip IV. and V. of Spain. Two vols, fscp. 8vo, cloth, 15s., offered at 5s. (Murray.)

CLOSING SCENE, The: or, Christianity and Infidelity Contrasted in the last Hours of Remarkable Persons. By the Rev. ERSKINE NEALE, M.A. First Series. Fscp., 8vo, cloth. Sells 6s., offered at 2s. 4d. (Long man.

——— Second Series. Fscp. 8vo, cloth. Offered at 2s. 4d.

COLERIDGE'S (S. T.) NOTES on ENGLISH DIVINES. Edited by the Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE. Two vols., fscp. cloth. Sells at 12s., offered at 6s. 6d. (Moxon.)

——— ESSAYS on HIS OWN TIMES (forming a Second Series of "The Friend"). Edited by his Daughter. Three vols., fscp., cloth. Sells at 18s. offered at 10s. (Moxon.)

——— NOTES, THEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS. By the Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE, Fscp. Sells at 6s. offered at 4s. (Moxon.)

COLLETTE'S (C. H.) HENRY the EIGHTH: An Historical Sketch, as affecting the Reformation in England. Post 8vo, cloth. Offered at 1s. 6d.

COOPER'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. 18mo, cloth. Published at 3s. 6d., offered at 1s.

DE HELL'S TRAVELS in the Steppes of the Caspian Sea, the Crimea, the Caucasus, &c. 8vo, cloth. Published at 11s. offered at 2s. (Chapman and Hall.)

DODD'S (Geo.) FOOD of LONDON: A Sketch of the Chief Varieties, Sources of Supply, Processes of Manufacture, &c. Post 8vo, cloth. Published at 10s. 6d., offered at 2s.

DALYELL—THE POWERS of the CREATOR DISPLAYED in the CREATION; or, Observations on Life amidst the Various Forms of the Humble Tribes of Animated Nature. By Sir JOHN GRAHAM DALYELL. With 200 beautifully coloured Engravings. Three vols., 4to, half-bound, Roxburghe. This book was originally published at 10l. 10s. Only a few copies remain. Offered at 3l. 19s.

DIARY of LADY WILLOUGHBY, from 1635 to 1648, and 1648 to 1663. Two vols., square 12mo, cloth. Published at 12s., offered at 4s. 6d.

A more extended List gratis on application. Orders to be sent direct to William Wesley, English and Foreign Bookseller, Queen's-head-passage, Paternoster-row.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Thursday, May 4, 1865.